"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light south to southeast winds.

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TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 85⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅞c.; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—A violent mob attacked President Loubet of France at a race course at Paris yesterday. Comte Christiani striking him on the head. The President was rescued with difficulty by the police and Republican Guards, and left the grounds amid hisses and volleys of eggs. Greatest excitement prevailed, and 130 more or less prominent persons were arrested. It has been decided to send a ship to take Dreyfus back to France immediately, and he will probably arrive there June 26. Emile Zola has returned to Paris, and asks that the notice of the sentence passed upon him by the Versailles Court be served. The American Line officials have given up the wrecked steamship Paris to the underwriters and salvagers, who are preparing to make another attempt to save her.—Page 1.

Page 1.

Attorney General Monnett of Ohio has filed papers in additional suits against trusts in that State.

A large party of Central and South American Ministers, their families, and the attachés of legations left Washington for Buffalo last night. At Buffalo they will be the guests of the Directors of the Pan-American Exposition of 1901.

The vigorous campaign started against the Filipinos in Morong Province, on the border of Laguna de Bay, by Gens. Hall and Lawton is being successfully executed. The town of Antipolo, a mountain stronghold, was captured yesterday, the Filipino losses being very heavy.

Page 2.

Mrs. Johanna Schilling killed herself and her two children yesterday in the tenement house, at 305 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Harold T. Desmond, an English merchant in Manila, says that the men of some of the Kansas regiments have unearthed large sums of money in and around Pateros.

The woman who registered at the Metropolitan Hotel on Thursday as "S. A. Brown" and killed herself with morphine poisoning, was identified yesterday as Miss Lizzie S. Holt of Boston, and her body was removed to that town.

Page 3.

Frank Moss, of counsel for the Mazet Committee, yesterday addressed a mass meeting in the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on the administration of the City Government.

The National Civil Service Reform League has issued a statement declaring the order of President McKinley of May 29, changing the civil service rules a backward step of the most pronounced character.

Four hundred and seventeen Cuban soldiers at Guines have already received their share of the United States Government's bounty, and the payment will continue today. Col. George M. Randall has broken a tendon of his left leg, but declines to give up the work.

Page 7.

Gov. Roosevelt and Squadron A reached the State Camp for Instruction shortly after noon yesterday after a five-hour march from Sing Sing.

The annual communion service of the mother church of Christian Science in Boston was held yesterday. Three services were held in order to accommodate the thousands of Christian Scientists now in Boston. At each of them the address of the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy was read.

Page 8.

The hundred thousand persons who journeyed to Coney Island yesterday found that the new rules of the Police Board regulating the doings of the numerous places of amusement there are very elastic.

Page 12.

Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, wife of ex-Mayor Gilroy, died yesterday of heart disease.

The funeral of ex-Quarantine Commissioner Jacob M. Patterson took place yesterday.

Warden Addison Johnson of Sing Sing and Miss B. M. Sherwood of New Rochelle were married at Irvington yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis preached the sermon to the Adelphi College graduating class last night. He said the law of compound interest explained the rise of nations.

At a test of the Fire Department, under Acting Chief Croker, yesterday morning Engines Nos. 31 and 29 threw seven streams simultaneously across Broadway from the roof and six of the floors of the St. Paul Building.

The Rev. Dr. John M. Henderson, who has been appointed pastor of the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, yesterday preached before the congregation, which was hostile to him because of his light color, and won them over. He said that he might have got on better by using walnut juice on his face, but that that would have been deceitful.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Pages 9 and 10.
Markets.—Page 9.

CONFER WITH MR. McKINLEY.

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn and Gen. Corbin at the White House After Midnight.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn and Adjt. Gen. Corbin had a conference with the President after midnight this morning.

They had been summoned by the President, it was understood.

What the nature or result of the conference was can only be conjectured as yet, as the parties to it declined to discuss it.

Mr. Meiklejohn and Gen. Corbin were with the President about half an hour, leaving shortly before 1 o'clock. The lateness of the meeting attracted more than usual attention, as there has been no recent occasion for late conferences. Upon returning to his hotel Mr. Meiklejohn said in response to all inquiries that there was nothing to make public, and that the subject under consideration was not of a serious character.

OHIO ANTI-TRUST LITIGATION.

Attorney General Monnett Files Papers in Additional Suits.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 4.—Attorney General Frank Monnett interprets the unanimous adoption by the Republican State Convention of the anti-trust resolution as an authorization by the party for him to go ahead with anti-trust litigation. He said to-night:

"I shall begin proceedings against the Steel Trust and the Tobacco Trust next week. The basis of the suits against these corporations, in the shape of complaints of their being trusts in the meaning of the Valentine-Stewart act, have been on file in this office for some time." The usual method will be adopted of filing a quo warranto petition demanding that the company proceeded against be ousted from the enjoyment of its charter privileges.

Attorney General Monnett has mailed to Cleveland for introduction in the Cuyahoga Circuit Court an additional suit against the Brewery Trust. He continues the filing of the pending suits against the trust, the Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Company, as formal notice to discontinue the trust relation. The papers mailed are in a suit to collect $3,900 damages at the rate of $50 a day. This is the penalty prescribed by one section of the Anti-Trust act for failure to dissolve a trust.

Mr. Monnett has also sent to the American Sugar Refining Company a warning under the same section of the law. This warning consists of notice to discontinue doing business in this State so long as the trust relation is maintained, on pain of suffering the $50 a day penalty.

RIOTERS ATTACK PRESIDENT LOUBET

Chief Executive of France Mobbed at the Races.

RESCUED WITH DIFFICULTY

Police Have a Desperate Battle with His Assailants.

CABINET MEETS HASTILY.

Situation Discussed and Measures Taken to Enforce Order—Comtesse Boni de Castellane Conspicuous Among the Rioters.

PARIS, June 4.—President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier, M. Dupuy, and the Chief of the Military Household, Gen. M. C. Bailloud, drove to the Auteuil races this afternoon, closely followed by Mme. Loubet in a second landau. As they drove along the Avenue des Champs Elysées, the crowd bowed respectfully, but on arriving at Auteuil, they were met by a violent demonstration, evidently organized, and directed against the President.

There was a storm of hoots, yells, and cries of "Panama!" "A bas Loubet!" and "Vive l'Armee!" A few shouts of "Vive Loubet!" were drowned in the clamor.

A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the disturbers, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage.

During the second race the clamor increased in violence, and was plainly directed by a committee of the League of Patriots, collected with their supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable affray proceeded.

During the Grand Steeplechase many blows were struck, and several policemen were injured in their endeavors to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand.

STRIKES AT M. LOUBET.

At the crisis of the excitement, while shouts of "Vive l'Armee" and "Vive Déroulède" were heard on all sides, Comte Christiani rushed toward the President, brandishing a stick, and directed a blow against him, striking his hat.

The crowd rushed upon Christiani, who only escaped severe handling by being taken under police protection. The whole race course, particularly the inclosure, witnessed scenes of the wildest excitement.

Comte Christiani was thrown, trampled upon, and severely bruised in the melee. He is a grandson of a General who was well known during the empire.

During the demonstrations a number of hats labeled "Resignation" were picked up.

COMTESSE DE CASTELLANE'S PART.

Comtesse Boni de Castellane, who was Miss Anna Gould of New York City, placed herself at the head of the Jeunesse Royaliste, and marched up and down the lawn shouting "Vive l'Armee." Comte Boni de Castellane and his brother Jean were arrested, but soon liberated.

Comte de Dion, when arrested, resisted and fought with his cane, smashing it on a policeman's head and causing the jeweled top to fly off, striking a journalist. He was detained in custody. Altogether about 130 arrests were made, one being that of M. Dansette, Deputy Mayor of Armentières.

Most of the persons arrested represent some of the best families in France. Comte Christiani is held on a charge of attempting to strike the President. Comte D'Aubigny D'Assy is charged with wounding Police Inspector Grilliere and another policeman.

Some of the spectators say that when M. Dupuy called upon the Chief of the Municipal police, M. Touny, to interfere and to stop the manifestations, the police acted too hastily and violently, thus fomenting, instead of allaying, the irritation.

Inspector Grilliere, who was hit in the nape of the neck by a loaded cane, was carried away insensible, and now lies in a dangerous condition.

It is asserted that the President's hat was pressed down over his face by Christiani's stick, and that the occupants of the carriage were hit with eggs while returning to the Elysee.

PROMINENT MEN ARRESTED.

Among those now in custody are MM. de Clermont Honnerre, De Remuzat, De Beaumont de Villiers, De Neuville, De Panisse Passy, De Ferry, and De Mun, son of Comte Albert De Mun, the well-known Deputy for Finistere.

Several others scarcely less prominent were arrested. At a late hour this evening many influential persons sought to obtain the release of these aristocratic prisoners, but the Prefect of Police refused all such requests, and removed all the prisoners to cells.

During the demonstration M. Rochefort, editor of Intransigeant, was seen, and an attempt was made to induce him to lead the manifestation, but he discreetly slipped away.

President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved, talking to the Premier, while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally, after thirty arrests had been made, the Prefect of Police ordered the Republican Guards to surround the Presidential stand.

THE PRESIDENT DEPARTS.

Demonstrations and counter-demonstrations continued until M. Loubet left the race course at 4:20 P. M., the arrival of his carriage being the signal for an indescribable tumult. The mounted guards with difficulty opened a passage through the crowd, the President being pursued to the last with hoots and yells. Even eggs were thrown.

It was noteworthy, however, that the people generally cheered him loudly, the cheers increasing as he drove toward the Elysee, which he reached safely at 4:45 P. M.

The principal leaders of the demonstration were M. Joseph Lasies, Anti-Semite and Nationalist, Deputy for Gers, and M. Firmin Faure, Anti-Semite and Nationalist, Deputy for Oran, Algeria.

Police Inspector Grilliére, who had his head seriously wounded in the mêlée, has since been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty.

On returning to the Elysée Palace, M. Loubet received many sympathizing callers. It seems certain that the demonstration was organized by the Jeunesse Royaliste, the Ligue des Patriotes, and the Anti-Semites, the rallying sign being a carnation in the buttonhole.

Count Christiani is a member of the Steeplechase Society, a very select body, and his conduct has produced the greatest indignation.

THE CABINET CALLED.

A special Cabinet council was summoned at 9 o'clock this evening to consider the situation, and important measures were concerted to be submitted to the President at another council to-morrow for the preservation of order. The Ministers, who were in session until 11 o'clock, maintain strict reserve as to the nature of these measures, but a semi-official note has been issued, which says:

"The Government will act with the greatest energy and will impose respect for the President and for the State."

It is reported that a number of fresh arrests will be made to-morrow morning.

The events of the day will lead to an important discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, where the Government will demand a vote of confidence.

There is some fear of a renewal of the disturbances, although the police precautions are of the most thorough character, and at a late hour this evening more or less excitement is still observable on the boulevards.

MARCHAND AN ISSUE.

Major Marchand, whom the Government has granted leave of absence to visit his father and who should have left Paris at 9 o'clock this evening, asked to delay his departure, lest this might be the signal for some demonstration.

It seems that it was intended to give the Marchand mission a big ovation. The Government got wind of the affair, and kept Marchand out of the way although Capt. Baratiere and the other members of the expedition were there. The Derouledists, balked of their opportunity, evidently vented their spite upon the President.

The Race-Course Committee apologized to M. Loubet, who replied that he could not think of holding them responsible. He remarked to an important personage that he did not intend being intimidated into resignation.

RIOT WAS PREMEDITATED.

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PARIS, June 4.—It was a premeditated riot that took place to-day on the weighing ground of the Auteuil race course. The object of the rioters was to insult President Loubet, and perhaps, in the heat of faction and fight to get rid of him.

The State tribune was invaded by a number of swells. One of them, Count Christiani, raised his cane to strike the President with all his might. The blow was averted by Gen. Bailloud, and the cane, descending on M. Loubet's hat, crushed it down, forcing it over his face like a candle extinguisher.

Mme. Bailloud fainted. Christiani was beaten black and blue by the gentlemen around the President, and was carried away by six policemen, he kicking and plunging, and the blood spurting from his nose.

One hundred and thirty arrests were made in the weighing ground. Most of those taken up were society gentlemen.

M. Loubet had been forewarned of a plot to insult and assail him; and instead of driving to the races with his wife, he drove with the Premier, M. Dupuy, and Gen. Bailloud, Mme. Loubet following with two ladies in another carriage.

The news that Major Marchand had been sent from Paris annoyed the crowd, but the common people were decently behaved all the way to the race course, and it was only when the Presidential carriage entered the weighing ground that the row began.

Count de Dion gave the signal in front of the Presidential tribune. He was promptly arrested, but his arrest served as an excuse to his friends to cry "Down with Panama!" "Resign!" "Down with Traitors, Jews, and Deyfusites!" The windows on the ground floor of the Presidential tribune were broken, and several ladies in the President's party up stairs fainted.

After the first race M. Loubet, pale and greatly cut up, but firm, retired. A large body of police and members of the Republican Guard had hard work in protecting him, and they finally took his carriage out of the inclosure by an uncrowded byway. Riotous fellows, posted in groups along the way to the Elysée, kept on insulting the President.

Mme. Loubet remained to the end of the races. She burst into tears on learning by telephone that her husband was safe back in the palace. A stormy sitting is expected to-morrow in the Chamber of Deputies.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

SHIP SENT FOR DREYFUS.

His Military Rank and Title Restored —He Will Arrive in France About June 26.

PARIS, June 4.—The Cabinet Council this morning decided that the French second-class cruiser Sfax, now at Fort de France, Martinique, should proceed immediately and bring Dreyfus from the Isle of Devils to France. The cruiser is expected to arrive at Brest about June 26, when Dreyfus will be handed to the military authorities, and lodged in the military prison at Rennes.

His conviction having been annulled by the United Chambers of the Court of Cassation, his military rank and title are restored to him. He will occupy an officer's cabin on board the Sfax, and will be allowed on deck from 1 to 4 o'clock every afternoon.

The papers point out that the Court of Cassation voted unanimously for revision and only debated the process whereby it should be carried out.

The decree of the court was communicated to Mme. Dreyfus at the house of M. Hadamard, her father. She immediately sent the following dispatch to her husband:

"The Court of Cassation proclaims revision, with a new trial by court-martial. Our hearts and thoughts are with you. Let us share your immense happiness. Tenderest kisses from all."

The Figaro says that throughout the day congratulatory telegrams have been flowing in upon Mme. Dreyfus, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, and Maitre Mornard, their counsel.

Lieut. Col. Picquart, on being informed of the court's decision, said:

"There is nothing better to be hoped for."

All the revisionist papers acclaim the decision as the triumph of truth, justice, and law, and express the hope that all France and all right-minded men will bow before the decree. They appeal for reconciliation and calmness.

The anti-revisionist papers consider the duty of all to submit in order to restore peace to the country. A few of them affect to "await with confidence the verdict of the new court-martial," implying that this will be another condemnation.

M. ZOLA RETURNS TO PARIS.

Writes to the Public Prosecutor Asking for a Notification of the Sentence Pronounced Upon Him.

PARIS, June 4.—Emile Zola, who has returned to Paris, has written asking the Public Prosecutor to send to his residence a notification of the sentence which the Versailles Court passed upon him in the libel action growing out of the charges which he brought against the officers who conducted the Esterhazy court martial.

The Aurore has a long article from M. Zola, entitled "Justice." He says that he did not go into exile in order to flee from justice, but to gain time, so as not to allow the feeble glimmer of light, then daily increasing, to be extinguished.

"At no matter what price," he continues, "the innocent had to be saved and a most frightful moral disaster for the country to be averted."

After alluding to the bitterness of exile, M. Zola adds:

"I return because the truth is manifested. I do not return to cause trouble or demonstration. I wish neither applause nor reward, even if any believe I have merited it. My one reward is in the thought of an innocent man whom I have aided to draw from the tomb."

On July 18, 1898, the second Zola trial was begun at the Versailles Assizes. Before the proceedings had gone far, Maitre Labori, M. Zola's counsel, denied that the court had jurisdiction in the case, as the alleged libel contained in the letter "J'accuse" had been committed in Paris, where L'Aurore, the paper in which it appeared, was published. This was not allowed by President Périvier. M. Zola and his counsel then left the court. The maximum sentence, one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000f., was pronounced by default. M. Zola went immediately to England, where he remained until yesterday. From this sentence M. Zola appealed through counsel. The appeal was rejected.

Subscription for Mme. Dreyfus.

PARIS, June 4.—The Rappel publishes a letter from M. Herve de Kerchant asking it to open a subscription in order to "offer a testimony of sympathy to Mme. Dreyfus, who has suffered and struggled, never despairing of justice."

OWNERS GIVE UP THE PARIS.

She Has Been Turned Over to the Underwriters and Salvagers.

LONDON, June 4.—The American Line steamship Paris, now on the rocks near the Manacles, has been handed over to the underwriters and salvagers, who are preparing to make another attempt to float her.

There has been no change in her position since the last attempt to tug her off.

WHY THE WREATH WAS REFUSED

Emblem on Floral Tribute from ex-Confederates Was Objected To.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 4.—The Grand Army of the Republic posts of Columbus received considerable notoriety last week on account of their refusal to receive a floral tribute from ex-Confederates of the South, to be placed on Union graves here. The Floral Committee, which rejected the emblem, has prepared a statement explaining the matter. It says:

"The Chairman of the committee, in accepting the wreath, did not know what entered into the formation of the emblem. When it was learned that the design contained the American flag, supported by an arm clothed in the Confederate gray above and an arm clothed in blue beneath, many members of the Grand Army of the Republic entered their protests against the placing of the emblem upon the mound, and it was rejected."

$100,000 Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 4.—A fire which originated in the storehouse of the Potter Wall Paper Company, Washington and Scott Streets, to-night, did damage to the amount of $100,000. The Potter Company's loss on stock will reach $60,000 and the damage to their building is estimated at $20,000. Other losers are: Buffalo Belting Company, $10,000; Forbush & Brown, shoe manufacturers, $5,000, and Irving Kester & Co., seeds, $5,000. All the losses are covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Veterinary Surgeon a Suicide.

PITTSBURG, June 4.—Dr. Robert Jennings, Jr., a veterinary surgeon of this city, committed suicide to-day by taking poison. Several weeks ago he had some trouble with his wife, and she brought suit, charging felonious assault. The case was to come before the Grand Jury to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi, Lower Missouri, and Red River Valleys, and in Florida. Rain has also occurred on the North Pacific Coast. It has grown cooler in the Missouri and Red River of the South Valleys, and in the Northern Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. It has grown warmer in the lower lake region and Ohio Valleys.

Partly cloudy weather will prevail in the Atlantic States, except rain in Florida, threatening weather in the Ohio Valley, and showers in the Lake regions, Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Cooler weather may be expected in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Southeasterly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and easterly winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	58	66	70
6 A. M.	58	70	72
9 A. M.	62	75	80
12 M.	65	78	85
4 P. M.	65	77	84
6 P. M.	62	76	81
9 P. M.	59	70	76
12 P. M.	57	67	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77½
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1898	61
Corresponding date for last twenty years	67

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 11:30 A. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 55 per cent and at 8 P. M. 53 per cent.

EVIDENCE AGAINST BABY KIDNAPPERS

Some of Marion Clarke's Clothing Found in Barrow's Flat.

ALSO AN IMPORTANT LETTER

New Jersey Authorities Will Surrender Bella Anderson.

Grand Jury Will Return Indictments To-day—Abductors Only Expected to Get $300 Ransom.

Detective Peppertet, acting under instructions of Capt. McClusky, discovered another bit of evidence yesterday against Mr. and Mrs. Barrow and Bella Anderson, which, with the confession of the latter, practically clinches the case against the kidnappers of little Marion Clarke. The detective searched the apartment of the Barrows at 13 Varick Place, and discovered hidden in the wall behind the plumbing of the kitchen sink the dress, cape, and underclothing which the child wore when she was abducted by the Anderson girl, then known as Carrie Jones.

A further find was made of a letter or memorandum to Barrow's wife, torn and thrown into the range, and three rugs belonging to the Electric Vehicle Company, which the detective found on the beds in the flat. The discovery of the rugs alone, and they have been identified by the automobile company, constitutes a case of grand larceny against Barrow, while the identification of the child's clothing by Mr. and Mrs. Clarke gives the police the evidence they have been searching for since the arrest of the kidnappers.

Capt. McClusky made the announcement of the discoveries last evening. He said that from a conversation overheard between Mr. and Mrs. Barrow in the New City Jail on Saturday he sent Detective Peppertet to make the search. Peppertet arrived at the flat yesterday about noon. He entered the flat alone, not even allowing the janitor, Julius Dahl, to go with him.

The first things the detective discovered after a general survey of the flat were the rugs. After working for a time in the two front rooms, in which the beds, furniture, and walls were thoroughly examined, Peppertet proceeded to turn the kitchen upside down.

CLOTHING BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

When he came to the sink, he noticed that the wallpaper was torn and seemed to cover a little hole in the plaster just below the bottom of the bowl. It was scercely noticeable at first, but a closer look showed that the plaster had been carefully removed and a hole made, which proved to be large enough to admit of the clothing.

The detective put his hand in and pulled out the child's dress, and following it came the cape and then the underclothing, all the garments being rolled up separately into the smallest bundles possible. There was no mistaking them. The dress was the same rose-colored affair with white lace trimming, and the cape all red with white trimming on the sleeves.

Peppertet found several torn letters in the stove, but the only one which seemed to thrown any light of importance on the case is taken by the police to be either a letter to his wife or a memorandum of their defense which he hoped to pass to his wife, then in jail.

Capt. McClusky explains this by saying that it was written after Mrs. Barrow had been arrested at Sloatsburg and Barrow was allowed to go by Sheriff Blauvelt. Barrow, it will be remembered, came down to New York with the evident purpose of advising Bella Anderson to get out of town and to plan a line of defense for his wife to follow.

Whatever it was, Barrow abandoned his intention by throwing it into the stove, evidently relying upon being able to get a chance to talk to his wife, and not then expecting he would be arrested by the Rockland County authorities on his return there. The letter is written in a scrawl, and in parts almost, if not quite, unintelligible. Many of the words are abbreviated.

LETTER WRITTEN BY BARROW.

From its contents, the police think that Baby Clarke was taken to the flat by the conspirators and her clothing changed for that found upon her. The letter is as follows:

"G. (girl) named C. (Carrie) brought baby Sun. (Sunday) to our house 9:30. Asked wife to take it to country. Paid $20, four $5 bills. Wife knew girl in West Eighteenth Street. Monday afternoon came to Sloats. (Sloatsburg) with a friend, who left and went back to Harlem, where she lived. Wife went over to Brook. (Brooklyn) and became suspicious and came up, and was on the way to train to carry baby down for inspection when Sheriff stopped me. Last Sunday husband was out at time C. (Carrie) came."

Then follows a word that looke like "lovingly."

When Detective Pepperted satisfied himself that there was nothing more in the flat he gathered up the clothing and rugs and took them to headquarters. The letter was in several pieces, and took some time to paste together and decipher.

The child's clothing was wrapped in a bundle about 4 o'clock and taken to the Clarke home in East Sixty-fifth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke identified it at once, and even little Marion, who was in her mother's arms, patted the rose-colored garment much as she would a doll that had been long lost and unexpectedly come to light.

Capt. McClusky said last evening that so far as the New York police are concerned the case is about as complete as it can be. "We are now in shape," he added "to go right ahead. The finding of these clothes and Bella Anderson's confession give us overwhelming evidence. We feel immensely relieved.

"To-day, for the first time since the abduction, I have allowed myself some rest, for heretofore this case has been on my mind constantly. We concede that we did not catch the abductors, but nevertheless we have done good work, and that is not throwing any bouquets at myself."

McCLUSKY FOR NO CLEMENCY.

"Are you going to let Bella Anderson turn State's evidence?" was asked.

"I shall oppose that," was the reply. "There has been a heinous crime committed in this community, and I think an example should be set by sending all three to prison. If there is any clemency shown, it should be extended to Bella Anderson.

"Although she did the actual kidnapping, I can see from our investigation where she was made a tool of. To a degree she was unsophisticated. Barrow and his wife simply twisted her around their fingers, and she was weak-minded enough to follow blindly in their lead."

Capt. McClusky, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. Cosgriff, and Detectives Morris and Herlihy have been summoned by District Attorney Gardiner to appear before the Grand Jury to-day, when indictments for all three prisoners will be returned. Capt. McClusky said last night that neither he, Mr. Clarke, nor the detectives would go to Rockland County to-day in answer to the summonses with which they have been served, as it was discovered that they had not been signed by a Judge sitting in the county.

Capt. McClusky is represented at Haverstraw by two of his men—Detectives Armstrong and Reidy. They are armed with warrants and will arrest the prisoners there if by any chance the Rockland authorities should turn them loose from lack of sufficient evidence at hand. The Captain declined to say yesterday what plans the department has formed for getting Barrow and his wife down here if the Rockland people remain obdurate.

It is inferred, however, that Gov. Roosevelt will be appealed to to-day. The Governor cannot order the Rockland authorities to deliver the prisoners to the authorities of this county. He can, however, use moral suasion, setting forth that the crime was committed in New York County and that this is the only proper place for trial.

Capt. McClusky, while not outlining his plans, spoke confidently yesterday, and seems to feel that the prime conspirators will be in New York within a few days at most. In the case of Bella Anderson, he said, application will be made to Gov. Voorhees after indictment by the Grand Jury today, and he will get the papers to-morrow morning. By Wednesday, he said, she would be in New York.

"There is one thing certain," remarked Capt. McClusky. "The Rockland people cannot try the Barrows without Bella Anderson's presence, and I do not think she will leave this county. That is my firm impression."

JOSEPH PINE SAW McCLUSKY.

Much speculation has been made during the past day or two concerning the whereabouts of Joseph Pine, whom Bella Anderson says is her husband. Pine's possible connection with the case is cleared up by Capt. McClusky, who says that Pine came down here last Wednesday from Newport, where he had been employed. He appeared at Police Headquarters, and, according to Capt. McClusky, gave a satisfactory explanation that he knew nothing about the case or lately about Bella Anderson. He denied that they had been married and said that he had known her for a year or more.

"I never supposed she had nerve enough to steal a child," Pine told Capt. McClusky. "She always seemed too timid for any such work as that." Pine is still in the city, but remains under cover, for "police reasons." It is supposed he will be able to throw some light on the case when Capt. McClusky gets ready to bring him forward.

A great many persons connected with the case have speculated upon the fact that Barrow should have gone back to Rockland County after his wife's arrest, knowing that that fate was undoubtedly in store for him when he could have saved himself by going elsewhere. Capt. McClusky is inclined to attribute Barrow's action to affection for his wife.

"It may be said that Barrow had just enough manhood left in his composition," said Capt. McClusky, "not to leave her in the lurch, or enough love for her to want to be with her in time of trouble. He is certainly sharp enough to have known the probable consequences of his movements otherwise, or else perhaps he underestimated the intelligence of the police and became overconfident."

Dahl, the janitor of 13 Varick Place flats, who has known Barrow well, attributes Barrow's action leading to his arrest to liquor. "Barrow had been drinking for weeks previous to the kidnapping," he said, "and after the child was stolen simply kept it up. The day he was arrested he left here at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, his face was flushed, and he seemed dazed, maybe from drink and maybe from fright."

Contrary to expectation, there was but a small crowd around the Clarke house yesterday, and this was composed mostly of children. In anticipation of a larger number, a policeman was kept on the block all day. Marion Clarke, who was reported ill on Saturday night, was much better.

RANSOM EXPECTED ONLY $300.

It was learned last night that the ransom the kidnappers expected to obtain was only $300. The amount was fixed upon after some wrangling among the three accomplices now in custody, as being a sum which it was within the means of the Clarkes to pay.

It had been agreed by Barrow and his wife and Bella Anderson that the latter should kidnap a child wherever she could get a place as nurse girl, and that the ransom should be made as high as the apparent means of the child's parents would permit them to pay. For weeks "Carrie Jones" sought to secure employment with a wealthy family. Failing in this, she took the first place which presented itself.

In the light of this knowledge particular significance attaches to one of the two or three thousand letters in Capt. McClusky's possession, and which was not considered to be of any importance, as it was believed to have been written by a crank. This letter was a lengthy, rambling screed, not written in capitals like the ones which are known to have emanated from the kidnappers. It ridiculed the deductions drawn by the newspapers that the three lines under the signature "Three" on the bona fide letters received by Mr. Clarke showed that these letters probably were written by a person familiar with printing, (a word underscored by three lines indicating that it is to be composed in capital letters,) and declared that the three dashes obviously meant $300, the amount of ransom the kidnappers expected.

Bella Anderson yesterday secured as her legal adviser Frederick A. Marsh of Elizabeth, N. J., who is an ex-Senator, an ex-Assemblyman, and was for eight years Prosecutor for Union County, a position which he relinquished at the end of last year. To him she reiterated her assertion that George Beauregard Barrow planned the coup, and that she and Mrs. Barrow were the only other persons who knew anything about it. She denied positively that any newspaper Mrs. as has been insinuated, connected with the conspiracy.

TO SURRENDER BELLA ANDERSON.

No opposition to the woman's extradition will be made, either by her counsel or the New Jersey authorities. This assurance was given yesterday by Gov. Foster M. Voorhees, Nicholas J. C. English, Prosecutor for Union County, and Lawyer Marsh.

"There is no reason for keeping her here that I am aware of," said Gov. Voorhees, at his home in Elizabeth. "Of course, if some one were to claim that she is not the person wanted, I should have to take such claim into consideration.

"A case in which opposition to extradition on this ground did come before me a few months ago. It was that of an Italian who lived in Newark. I think it was, and went over to Hempstead, L. I., to kidnap his sweetheart, with the result that a number of persons got in the family brought as many as fourteen or fifteen witnesses to prove an alibi. All swore on their oaths that he was not the man named in the extradition papers. We had to hold him for a time. It was proved that he was the culprit sure enough, and he turned State's evidence. Thereupon he was promptly handed over to the New York police.

"In this Carrie Jones case the only question for me to decide is whether the person mentioned in the requisition papers is identical with the person in the custody of the officials of this State. If she is, I shall be, as I have always been, most happy to honor the requisition of the Governor of the State of New York."

Asked his opinion about the case, Gov. Voorhees said: "It is a most extraordinary affair, to judge from what I have read about it. The manner in which these kidnappers have eluded the police is especially extraordinary." Gov. Voorhees declined to give his views anent the action of the Rockland County officials in refusing to surrender the Wilsons or Barrows to the authorities of this city.

Prosecutor English talked with equal freedom about the extradition question, but declined to give his opinion of the case. "I was not in Elizabeth yesterday," said Mr. English, "and have not yet had an opportunity to call at the prison, so that I am not very familiar with the situation.

"This woman, however, will be detained for a reasonable time in order that requisition papers for her may be presented. We cannot send her to New York unless these papers are forthcoming, but we shall be pleased to honor them when they are."

WOMAN'S LAWYER TALKS.

Lawyer Marsh said that the only possible ground for objection to the prisoner's extradition that he could see would be if it were made on the strength of affidavits instead of an indictment, and even then he did not think any benefit could accrue to his client by opposing the demand. Mr. Marsh said he did not know whether he would be retained to defend her in this State, although this was possible. "At present," said he, "I have only to do with the New Jersey end of the case, and I can be of little assistance to her here."

Mr. Marsh was requested to act as her counsel by Bella Anderson herself. "I had occasion to call at the jail on Saturday," said he, "and she asked to see me. She

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FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES

Lawton and Hall Routing the Rebels in Morong Province.

WILL SWEEP THE PENINSULA

Antipolo, a Mountain Stronghold, Taken After a Hard Battle.

Plan to Surround the Filipinos in Morong and Capture Them Fails, the Rebels Escaping to the Mountains.

MANILA, June 4.—The position of the American troops to-night indicates that they will to-morrow sweep the peninsula of Morong, the land projecting to the south into Laguna de Bay, where the insurgents are supposed to have a large force, near the town of Morong, as well as the battery on the western shore of the peninsula which recently smashed the propeller of the gunboat Napidan.

Gen. Hall is marching from Antipolo, about six and a half miles northwest of Morong, toward the peninsula, with his forces spread out to cover a large section. Col. Truman, with the First North Dakota Regiment and the Twelfth Infantry, is advancing along the coast of the lake from Taytay, incidentally clearing several small towns, while Col. Wholley, with the First Washington Regiment, has landed on the peninsula above the town of Morong. The army gunboats Napidan, Covadonga, and Oeste are in a position to co-operate.

The original plan was to surround the forces of Gen. Pio del Pilar so that he must retreat to the Morong peninsula, where capture would have been inevitable. This was not a complete success, because Gen. Hall's column found the country full of handicaps to marching. There were several streams to be bridged or forded, and the troops frequently floundered through morasses, waist deep in mud, an experience which under the terrific sun exhausted the Americans quite beyond endurance. Most of Gen. Pio del Pilar's followers are supposed to have escaped northward, probably reaching Bosoboso, a stronghold in the mountains.

Col. Wholley, having successfully completed his share of the movement, brought the Washington regiment to the River Pasig, where last night about midnight the men embarked upon cascoes and started for their destination under the convoy of the gunboats.

They encountered a repetition of the experience undergone by almost every expedition on attempting to enter Laguna de Bay, as the boats went aground in the shallows at the mouth of the river, and were detained there several hours.

Major Gen. Lawton, in the meantime, was indefatigable, riding from one force to the other and supervising the loading of the cascoes, without sleep for two nights. Gen. Hall's column, which assembled at the waterworks, or pumping station, late Friday night, under cover of a moonless sky, consists of the Second Oregon Volunteers, who marched to the point of rendezvous from the city barracks; a battalion of the Second Wyoming Regiment; four troops of the Fourth Cavalry, one mounted on the big American horses which so impressed the natives, the others unmounted; two battalions of the Fourth Infantry, one battalion of the Ninth Infantry, the first six companies of the First Colorado Regiment, and two mountain guns. The men rolled themselves in their blankets and lay upon the wet grass for a few hours under a drizzling rain.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning (Saturday) they began to cross the San Mateo River and about noon easily repulsed a large band of Filipinos about twelve miles east of Manila, between Mariquina and Antipolo.

The Oregon Regiment, the cavalry, the artillery, and the Fourth Infantry, accomplished this task driving the insurgents from the hills, the other troops being held in reserve, but afterward joining the main column in the pursuit toward the sea.

A running fight was in progress all the afternoon. A Filipino outpost first attacked a few American scouts, whereupon the Fourth Cavalry formed a long skirmish line and easily drove the insurgents into the hills. Then the Oregon Regiment moved across a wet, soggy rice field in extended order toward the hills, where it was believed a large force of the enemy had concentrated. When the Oregonians were within about a mile of the position, the Filipinos opened a heavy fire, the Americans replying and pressing forward more rapidly.

After a few volleys the insurgents were seen scattering over the crest of the hills in every direction, and their panic was increased when the artillery opened upon them and the shells began to explode all around them, undoubtedly causing great loss of life. The bombardment by the batteries and the musketry was maintained for nearly half an hour, after which not a Filipino could be seen on the hills, and not a shot came from the position.

The heat was intense, and the troops suffered greatly, but they continued on the trail taken by the

who had already entered the town and found it deserted. Gen. Hall's objective point was Antipolo ten miles off, and there was desultory firing all along the line of march, the gunboats could be heard shelling the hills in advance of the column.

The column, after driving the rebels from the foothills near Mayia Chino, about noon yesterday, with a loss of but two or three slightly wounded, proceeded with all possible haste toward Laguna de Bay, the Fourth Cavalry in the lead, the Oregon Regiment next, and the Fourth Infantry last. At 5 o'clock these three regiments fought their second battle of the day, and it resulted, like the first, in the complete rout of a large Filipino force located in the mountains and having every advantage of position. In this fight the American loss was four killed—three of the Fourth Cavalry and one Oregonian—and about fifteen wounded. The Filipino loss could not be ascertained, but the terrific fire which the Americans poured into them for half an hour must have inflicted severe punishment. In this engagement our troops made one of the most gallant charges of the war, and the enemy was forced to flee in the greatest disorder.

It was the intention to press on to Antipolo last night, but this was found impossible, owing to the two fights and the constant marching for more than twelve hours, with nothing to eat since morning, and no supply train in sight. The troops, moreover, suffered from the intense heat, many being prostrated, and all greatly exhausted. Consequently they bivouacked for the night on the second battlefield.

The cavalry, the Oregonians, and two companies of the Fourth Infantry had just crossed a small creek about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and entered upon a sunken road, from which they were emerging upon a small valley surrounded on all sides by high and heavily wooded hills, when the rebels, concealed in the mountains on the three sides of the plain, opened a hot fire and sent showers of bullets into the ranks of the Americans. The latter deployed immediately in three directions.

Then came a charge across the rice fields and ditches up the hillsides, from which the shots came all the time pouring in a terrific hail, while the air resounded with the constant rattle of musketry. The Fourth Cavalry, being in front, suffered the severest loss when the attack opened, two of their killed being Sergeants, and the other a private. The Oregonian killed was a private.

The natives were unable to stand the vigorous firing of the Americans long, and at the first sign of their wavering the cavalry, Oregonians, and Fourth Infantrymen broke into wild cheers and charged still faster up the hillside, pouring in volley after volley until the enemy left the places where they were partially concealed by the thicket, fled over the summit in the wildest confusion, and disappeared in the surrounding valleys.

After the fight was over the firing was continued by the Americans for more than an hour in clearing out the bush and driving away straggling Filipinos.

The troops, after camping for the night on the battlefield, started at 5 o'clock this morning for Antipolo, where it is expected a strong resistance would be made. Antipolo is a place far up in the mountains, which the Spaniards had said the Americans could never capture. It has cost Spain the lives of 500 troops.

The progress of the column was considerably delayed while passing up the steep mountain grade by a small band of insurgents, but these were effectually routed by the Fourth Cavalry, which was in advance, and the troops reached Antipolo in a few hours.

Our lines were immediately thrown around on three sides of the town, and then the final advance was made. But it was found unnecessary to fire a shot. Not a rebel was visible, and the town was entirely abandoned. Two hours later, after a conference between Gen. Lawton and Gen. Hall, the column proceeded toward Morong to drive away any rebels found in that quarter. When the start was made for Antipolo in the morning the Oregon Regiment and the Ninth Infantry were left behind as a rear guard, and there was considerable firing along their lines in clearing the enemy from the high hill between their position and the lake

ALGER ON THE MANILA ARMY.

Says It Has Not Been Decided to Send More Troops.

BOSTON, June 4.—Secretary of War Alger, with Mrs. Alger, Russell A. Alger, Jr., Mrs. Frank Russell, and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pike left Boston to-night for Detroit by the way of Montreal. In the course of an interview the Secretary said that the matter of calling for volunteers for service in the Philippines has not been decided, but probably would be when President McKinley returned from his visit to New England.

Gen. Alger was asked if Gen. Otis had said that 30,000 troops were sufficient to subjugate the natives, and he replied that Gen. Otis had at no time said that he required more than 30,000 troops. He said further: "We have still 25,000 regulars, including the artillery, that we can call on to reinforce the army of Gen. Otis. If needed we could send off 5,000 of these in a week, and thus allow Gen. Otis the full force which he says he requires for the subjugation of the insurrection."

A $600 Sword for Funston.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 4.—To-morrow an order will be placed with a New England factory for a six-hundred-dollar sword, to be presented to Gen. Funston on his return from Manila. This sum has been contributed by Funston's admirers in Kansas. The sword is to be specially engraved.

WITH THE TWENTIETH KANSAS.

How That Regiment Under Funston Charged Intrenched Filipinos and Drove the Insurgents Back.

From The Chicago Record.

In the Field Before Calumpit, via Manila, April 25.—This is the story of the Twentieth Kansas and how that regiment charged an intrenchment filled with Filipinos, got across the Quingua River, and drove the insurgents back to the next stronghold. It is not the first nor the second time the Kansas boys have got what they went for, and they went in like veterans. We lay in the dry bed of a creek that made the firing line from 6 o'clock on, but no big advance was made until 10 o'clock, when the armored train came down the track with its one six-pound gun—a gun that had done duty on the transport Sheridan, firing salutes at the sun as the flag came down at retreat—two Hotchkiss guns and a Gatling. The Utah battery was over on the right with Gen. Hale, who was given time to make a flank movement. The Kansas boys were peeping through the trees where there was an opening, and grimly they sat there, too, keeping ears open for an order. Col. Funston, the son of the "former Congressman" from Allen County, Kan., stood near his horse cracking his riding boot with his whip.

Then the six-inch gun opened the fight on the American side. The Filipinos had been firing toward us for fifteen minutes, and Lieut. Bridges, in command of that train, sent the first shot. Incidentally the dust flew from the trench down the track, and a cheer went up before the report of the piece had died from the ears of the men in the ravine. Again and again that long, black piece rang up the echoes. Then the rapid-fire came into range and began its belching. But when the Gatling began to purr the Kansas boys were ready for their charge across the open. Gen. Hale got his Utah battery in position on the extreme right and began throwing shells into the enemy's camp. Now, there should not have been trouble for those Filipinos, even then, because their intrenchments were very strong, but the shells evidently brought fear to the hearts of the dark-skinned fighters.

Then it was that Col. Funston said: "Come on, boys," and they wanted no second invitation. Out into the open they went, with the Gatling throwing bullets over their heads and the six-pounder and the Hotchkiss hurling heavy pieces far into the trenches. It is a long way across that cornfield, and the corn was not past the second plowing. The tracks left there are evidence that there was no hesitancy in the attack. Col. Funston led them on fully half a mile, when they came right in the face of a fire directed point-blank at them from the trenches. One man dropped out and came back. He had a wounded hand, and it was useless for the time being. On the brown regiment went, past a clump of bamboos, where the Mausers were biting and whistling, until at last it reached the ditches along the railroad track and dropped into them.

"Who goes across with me?" called Col. Funston, and there was a chorus of "Here!"

"It's a swim."

"We can swim," came the answer.

"But I don't want the regiment just now, I'll take you all later."

So the Colonel picked out Lieut. Ball of Company E, Corp. McNulty of Company E, First Sergt. Enslow of Company K, and Privates Weaver, Case, and Cooper of Company K, with Capt. Boltwood of Company F. Now it was a case of follow your leader, and never did a daring spirit lead his followers into a more dangerous place. The river, with its broken bridge, was between those men and the Filipino trenches, and out of the portholes came the shots. A volley went up from the edge of the ditch that blew dust from those ports, and woe to the dark head that appeared above. The Colonel ran out onto the bridge and across the timberless structure. Behind him were his picked men.

The missing span was on the enemy's side, but the boys hopped along and came to the end only to see their Colonel whip off his riding boots and jacket and slide down a bamboo pole into the water. He went clear out of sight in that plunge, but came up, sputtering, within five feet of the broken span. This helped him along, and before the last man was down the pole Col. Funston had his hands on a long native canoe. In the men clambered, and, with bullets flying over them in both directions, paddled across.

Squad by squad the Kansans went across, under cover of their reserve fire, and when enough were there to make a company they went up the bank around the edge of the trenches and sent a flanking fire down along the bamboo embankment. The Filipinos fled toward Gen. Hale, and the Colorado boys and Col. Funston held the trench—the first man across the River of Quingua and the first man into the Filipino stronghold.

Where the reserve lay, as this is written on this 25th day of April, the ground is covered with empty shells, and Capt. Russell of the Signal Corps has his tent pitched where one firing squad "pumped lead." He has to push the shells to one side to make a comfortable place to spread his blanket. So it is in every depression along that front and wherever a bit of protection offered in the field. In some places there is a trail of shells across that field of growing corn.

The Filipinos fled and left bomb-proof retreats which did not show the mark of a bullet. They fled before those Kansas boys from trenches which a civilized army never would have left, and would have held against a mighty force. But Filipinos do not fight that way. They are building a trail of breastworks far into the north, and retreat from one to the next as they must.

After all was over and Gen. Hale and the Nebraska boys had plunged through the river at the right and had taken possession of the mile of earthworks along that side the Kansas Colonel thought he might put on dry clothes. So he slid down the iron girder of the broken bridge span, swung his boat around as a ferry, and climbed up to the bridge and a crowd of admiring friends. There was no hand-clapping and no hand-shaking just then. It is true the Colonel looked a little as though he had been pulled out of a watery grave somewhere.

"Here's your boots, Sir," an orderly said.

"Ah, thank you. No use to put 'em on, though. What I need is socks."

"I have a dry pair here for you, Sir."

"Good boy. They must be yours."

There was no reply to this. Some one suggested dry clothes.

"No," was the reply, "they will be dry in a little while now, and they feel good."

Then this little man, who some people will call a hero, sat down there in the sun and took off his wet socks and put on the dry ones, and then pulled on his boots with their brass spurs.

"How did it feel going across there, Colonel?" some one asked.

"Kind o' ticklish like, I reckon—eh, boys?" addressing some more wet members of his party who, by the way, had no dry socks offered to them. "They are poor marksmen. Come to think of it, a bullet might have knocked off a piece of this iron bridge and caused damage. That would be accidental shooting." And with that the Colonel gave the hand of the Chaplain a hearty shake and walked off to join his regiment, which had been deployed in a long line to the left.

The incident seemed to be forgotten. It was not as much commented on as a goal kicked from field or a hard dash and a touch-down in a Thanksgiving football game. But history has yet to be written.

Then the boys took the river, figuratively, for as soon as they were at liberty there was a yell and a dash for the bank, and the Quingua River had more white people in it than it had ever held before. The Nebraskans, who were holding the intrenchments that they and the Kansans had won, came down from the north side, and with the First Montanas and the Fifty-first Iowas were all in it, splashing about merrily.

On the river bank the soldiers ate their lunch. It was a little late, but coffee was made and each man had his hardtack and cup. The heat of the afternoon was kept off with shelter tents stretched upon bamboo poles. The men told the experiences of the day, but as these boys are now veterans they dwelt longest on the fact that some days when they had done real fighting they had not had coffee at 1 o'clock.

The moon came up clear and round at dusk, and shone down on the army all night long. Their camp fires were cheery, the bamboo fuel occasionally popping up like a Springfield rifle. But all did not sleep. One company shouldered muskets at sundown, and went on outpost duty. To-morrow they are to march across the bridge, for the Engineering Corps has made a pair of stairs down and another up. But they will not cross quicker to-morrow than they did to-day.

In the field before Calumpit, April 26.—The Kansas boys went across the bridge in single file this morning. They followed the single file of the Montana boys, and are to go right up to Calumpit. They will keep the enemy engaged while the Utah Battery boys get a gun in position to help the American forces to break through what are believed to be the strongest trenches yet built. During the day there was constant firing at the front from Filipino sharpshooters, and occasionally from the insurgents' field-piece. But the sharpshooters make the most trouble.

HARRY A. ARMSTRONG.

KANSAS SOLDIERS FIND MONEY.

They Are Reported to Have Unearthed Large Sums In and About Pateros, Luzon.

Harold T. Desmond, an Englishman, who has been a merchant in Manila for the last ten years, arrived in this city recently, en route to London. Mr. Desmond says that one of the most startling things about the war in the Philippines was the fact that a great amount of buried treasure was found by some of the American troops.

"No less than $10,000 was found in one day in Pateros," said Mr. Desmond, "by one of the Kansas regiments. One man found $3,300, one $3,000, one $1,200, and another $500. Several sums of $400 or $500 were unearthed. One morning in the latter part of April a find of $1,000 was made, and one particular Corporal has made three finds of $500, $700, and $800, respectively. In all, it is a conservative estimate that no less than $80,000 has been dug up in Pateros and other small towns. It is known that in one building which a Kansas regiment had occupied for three days, one man found $1,000 buried under the floor. The planks were torn up, and the owner of the coin had evidently made an attempt to secure it before being driven out of the building. Most of this money is in Mexican silver dollars, and must be divided by two to meet its value in United States coin. Some English and Spanish gold was also found, and, I believe, several twenty-dollar gold pieces.

"The statement I have made of the amounts found may seem exaggerated, but I assure you that they were given to me by the best authority—agents of my house who reside in the towns. One of my agents wrote that most of the money was buried in the ground, under houses, or 'cached' in stone walls. Some was dropped in cisterns and streams. The largest sum found was $4,200. For obvious reasons, the names of the men finding the money have not been made public. They are not known outside their regiments."

BUSINESS AFFAIRS AT MANILA.

A Demand for Reduction of Customs Rates—Many Claims Pending.

MANILA, May 2.—Americans engaged in legitimate business have addressed a joint letter to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, begging that body to use its influence with the Executive at Washington looking to a reduction of the prohibitive customs duties. The Spanish customs rates are still exacted. A forty-yard piece of American drilling costs, laid down at Manila, $3.18½ Mexican. The duties are, first, 20 cents a kilo, then 10 per cent. on the amount of the duty, then 8 per cent. on a valvation imposed under the Spanish régime of $1.33 per kilo, making a total of $2.33½. A can of fruit weighing 2½ pounds has a duty of 16 2-3 cents gold upon it, equal to its cost plus freight and insurance.

Why these Spanish duties are continued is a conundrum to all. A year has passed and not the least reduction has been effected. If it be the desire of the Administration to shut out American products from the Philippines, then its purpose has been well accomplished. If the Government would reduce the present duties one-half, abolish the 10 per cent. and consumption taxes levied by Spain as a war measure and devote the heavy tounage dues on vessels to the fund that is supposed to be destined for the improvement of the port, in lieu of taxing goods 8 per cent. upon a high fictitious valuation for these works, American articles will sweep the market despite the ten years' equal rights granted to Spain by the treaty of Paris.

An excuse for delay in lowering the present tariff is the hardship that importers and holders of stocks who paid duties under the prevailing rates might suffer by a reduction. This excuse is not tenable, as stocks are light and importations are practically suspended.

There has been little mention thus far of the magnitude of the foreign claims the United States will have to pay as a consequence of the present strife. The damages by loss of trade and destruction of the property of the Dagupan-Manila Railroad, an English corporation, will amount to a million or so. Claims for robberies, burning of houses, and losses at Manila and Iloilo are boundless. The French Consul having charge of the Spanish interests has been obliged to employ an extra clerk, owing to the numerous claims.

The management of the Manila Post Office is deserving of high praise. On every side its methods and its able official are commended, and were every department of government conducted in a similar manner but little complaint would be heard.

FREE OF $65,000,000 DEBTS.

What the Federal Courts Have Done for Petitioners Under the New Bankruptcy Law.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Since the Federal bankruptcy law went into effect, thousands of debtors have been relieved of over $65,000,000 of debts. The number of petitioners discharged in the different districts and the amount of liabilities obliterated are approximately as follows:

	Discharges.	Amount.
Chicago	400	$6,000,000
New York City	757	18,925,000
Springfield, Ill.	214	2,250,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	128	300,000
Madison, Wis.	95	2,000,000
San Francisco	70	870,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7	44,000
Detroit	89	1,800,000
*Kansas City	1	10,000,000
Minneapolis	267	4,000,000
Newark	50	1,000,000
Pittsburg	100	6,000,000
Utica	800	2,000,000
New Haven	38	1,000,000
Littleton, N. H.	15	44,000
Wilmington	1	9,000
Providence	36	800,000
Fargo	7	115,000
Fort Smith	12	300,000
Louisville	184	1,500,000
Chattanooga	109	750,000
Baltimore	163	760,000
Richmond	27	220,000
*Alanta		280,000
*Dubuque		97,000
Jacksonville	14	90,000
*Little Rock		625,000
*Macon, Ga.		500,000
Hendersonville, N. C.	70	75,000
Austin	79	250,000
Mobile	11	51,000
Raleigh	85	300,000
*Kosciusko, Miss.		84,000
Omaha	237	2,000,000
*Sioux Falls		180,000
Topeka	25	100,000
Denver	143	350,000
Cheyenne	3	43,000
*Los Angeles		400,000
Seattle	35	1,200,000
Carson City	3	15,000
Phoenix	7	100,000

*Amount of liabilities obliterated; estimated by Clerks of the court, who were unable at the time to refer to their records.

MEXICO'S GOLD DEBT DEAL.

J. Pierpont Morgan Is Still Figuring in the Transaction.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 4.—The news of the conversion of Mexico's 6 per cent. gold debt in Europe on the new basis of 5 per cent. excited much attention here. When all the details of the arrangement are made known by the finance department of this Government it will be seen that the arrangement is even more favorable to the Government than at first appears.

J. Pierpont Morgan of New York offered some months ago to take the conversion in hand, and he is still participating in the business. The Mexican gold bonds are now several points above par, but fourteen years ago, when President Diaz began his new financial programme, they were quoted at only 19 in Europe.

POLICEMAN SAVES TWO BOYS.

Jumps Into the North River and Brings Both at Once Ashore.

Policeman Thomas J. Daly of the Church Street Station rescued two boys from drowning at Pier No. 6, North River, yesterday evening. They were John Norton, eight years old, of 59 Washington Street, and James Burns, ten years old, of 73 Washington Street, who were playing on the bulkhead of the pier and fell into the river.

Daly heard the boys' cries, and ran across West Street, threw off his blouse, and jumped in after them. The boys seemed to be afraid they were to be arrested, and at first they tried to swim away from the officer, but they were poor swimmers and would have drowned but for Daly, who grabbed Burns, and, placing him on his back, struck out for Norton, who was losing strength, and, grasping him by the arm, swam to the pier, where the three were pulled out of the water by willing hands.

The boys were not suffering much from their impromptu bath, and were sent to their homes. Daly went to the station house in his wet clothes, reported the case, was sent home for a change of clothes, and went back on post. He saved two lives at the Battery last Summer.

SCHLEY LEAVES CHICAGO.

The Admiral Is on His Way to New York Now.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Rear Admiral Schley left for New York this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Schley. The last public function in the programme prepared for the Admiral's entertainment in Chicago was a luncheon at the Union League at noon to-day. In the course of the speech he made the Admiral spoke in complimentary terms of the Administration's conduct of the war. "The man who makes no mistakes makes no war," he said.

Referring to Cervera's predicament while in the Harbor of Santiago, Admiral Schley said: "No Admiral in history faced a harder proposition. If he deserted Gen. Linares and came out he would be hanged when he reached Spain. If he waited in the harbor and was captured, he would likewise be hanged when he returned to his own country, and if he came out he knew his ships were bound to be destroyed."

Bodies of Three Babies Found.

The police of Maspeth, Borough of Queens, have a case on their hands that thus far has defied their attempts at a solution. While crossing a field near Maurice Avenue, Maspeth, on Saturday morning, a party of children discovered three odd-looking bundles wrapped in newspapers that, upon investigation, revealed the bodies of three dead babies. The bundles were lying near the tracks of the New York and Queens County Railroad, and were partially concealed by some bushes in a way that might easily have escaped detection. This discovery strengthens the belief of the police that a baby farm exists in the vicinity, as a number of bodies of infants were found some time ago in a pond. Coroner Ruoff believes that the babies were killed by the administering of frequent and powerful doses of drugs, and has ordered that an autopsy be held.

The Adventures of a Stolen Horse.

A horse stolen from the stables of John Richards & Son, lumber dealers, of First Street, Jersey City, delivered himself from captivity and called the police by a violent and rather dangerous demonstration yesterday afternoon. The animal was being ridden through Fourth Street and ran into Alexander Lundon, five years old, of 158 Fourth Street, knocked him from a bicycle, and kicked him severely. This caused the arrest of John Nicholson, eighteen years old, of 156 First Street, who was riding the horse, and was held to await the result of the boy's injuries. Then it developed that the horse had been stolen. He was returned to his stable triumphant, while Nicholson was locked up, charged with stealing him. The injured boy is not in danger.

Steamer Strikes an Iceberg.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 4.—The new British steamer Hatasu, Capt. Peters, eight days out from Chicoutimi for Manchester with a cargo of pulpwood, arrived here to-day badly damaged by collision with an iceberg on Thursday last, 250 miles off the coast, near the outer edge of the Grand Banks. The steamer ran into a dense fog and struck the iceberg, which was lying almost level with the water. Both bows were stove in three feet above the waterline back nearly to the forward bulkhead. She was compelled to jettison part of her cargo to make port. The steamer will dock for repairs.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

EVIDENCE AGAINST BABY KIDNAPPERS

Continued from Page 1.

begged me to look after her, and I promised to do so while she remained in this State. She was under the impression that she was to be taken to Rockland County, because the other prisoners were arrested there, and appeared surprised when I told her that she would be turned over to the New York City police. She did not seem to mind where she went, however.

"This afternoon I went to the jail again and talked with her. She confirmed all that she said in her confession that has appeared in the newspapers.

"I found her in fairly good spirits. I really do not think she appreciates the gravity of the offense with which she is charged. Barrow, she says, promised to assume all the responsibility if any unpleasant consequences resulted from the abduction, and she seemed to think that if anybody was to be punished it was he.

"I explained to her the enormity of the crime and in what manner the law provided for its punishment, but this did not disturb her equanimity to any extent. She gave me the impression of having been led into it and used as a tool, and yet she is a bright girl, there is no question about that, and seems well able to take care of herself.

"She told me that Barrow had shown her how easy it was to make money by kidnapping children, and how he had abducted a child in Chicago and obtained $1,000 ransom. The Barrows, she said, had had one child, but it had died. Children did not take to Mrs. Barrow at all, she declared, and little Marion would not go to her. 'Those stories about her crying for her popper and her mommer,' she said, scornfully, 'are not true.'

At least she didn't cry when she was with me, and was perfectly happy." She asserted that when Mr. Clarke was taken to Summit to identify her he did not know her at first.

"Until I told her she knew nothing about that 'burg' clue furnished by Mrs. Cosgriff, and was greatly astonished. She said she thought the only clue furnished was given by the janitor of the Varick Place flat—that she had lived in Summit."

The woman told Mr. Marsh that none of her relatives had yet called at the jail, but that it was likely that her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, in whose home she was arrested, would do so to-day.

"It looks as if my brother had abandoned me, but uncle will stand by me, I know," she said. "But, oh! I do hope mother won't come to see me. I couldn't bear to look her in the face."

Mr. Marsh asked her whether any other charge had ever been made against her or whether she had at any time in her life done anything that could be brought against her now. She replied, emphatically:

"No, never! Never before have I done anything I am ashamed of."

BARROWS' EXAMINATION TO-DAY.

Arrangements have been completed at the New City jail for the transfer of Barrow and wife to Garnerville for the examination to-day. A strong guard has been secured to accompany the prisoners, as it is believed there may be some trouble.

Mr. Brown, counsel for the prisoners, again declared yesterday that the trial will be held in Rockland County. The sentiment of the taxpayers and hundreds of others in the county, however, grows against keeping them, and it is possible that an emphatic expression of that sentiment may result in changing the course of the officials.

The New City Jail was yesterday the centre of attraction for Rockland County's sightseers, who visited it in swarms to see the Barrows. The most important visitor of the day was Mrs. McNally of Goshen, who on her arrival was immediately escorted to the cells occupied by the Barrows. Mrs. McNally, who is about seventy-two years of age, shows the effect of the strain she has been under since the arrest of her granddaughter.

While the prisoners were out exercising, Barrow was identified by a former acquaintance, and Jennie, his wife, was also identified at the same time by Freddie Lang as the woman from whom he received the letter which he delivered to Mrs. Clarke the day the baby was kidnapped. It is said that the amount of money the prisoners had when arrested has been greatly exaggerated, and that their supply is very limited.

Gov. Roosevelt said yesterday afternoon at Peekskill that nobody had spoken to him yet of a requisition on the New Jersey authorities for Bella Anderson, or of inducing the Rockland County authorities to surrender the Barrows.

LABORER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Schaubade Cuts His Throat While Suffering from Alleged Derangements.

Carl Schaubade, a German, committed suicide last night in the presence of three other persons by cutting his throat with a razor at 975 Second Avenue. It is believed that the man's mind was unbalanced. Schaubade secured a room at the house last Friday night, saying he was from Philadelphia, a laborer, and out of employment. Last night some of the boarders heard noises coming from the top floor of the house where Schaubade's room was located. As three of the boarders, who went to investigate, reached the top floor, they saw Schaubade come from his room into the hall with a razor in his hand. He opened his mouth as though to speak, and then without a word drew the razor across his throat. He died almost instantly.

In the man's room were found two letters, one to a Mr. Yankenhamer, whose name he had used as a reference to secure the room, and the other to the German Consul here. In the first letter Schaubade wrote that he must give up the struggle; that his life was not worth living. In the other he informed the Consul that he had a brother a teacher in the German War College, and a nephew in the Tenth German Artillery, and that he, himself, had served in that regiment. He wrote incoherently of having by throwing something from his window accidently injured a pedestrian in Philadelphia, and that he feared arrest for this.

TORNADOES IN IOWA.

One of Them Turns a House Upside Down—Nobody Killed.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 4.—A tornado swept the country west of Dyersville early to-night. At some points the path of the storm was a mile wide. The operator at Thorpe, Ia., reported buildings and cars blown over. The neighborhood of Kellogg, Ia., also suffered.

ROCK RAPIDS, Ia., June 4.—A tornado last night struck a house occupied by Adolph Juergensen and family, turned it bottom upward, and entirely demolished it. None of the family was killed, but some were painfully bruised. The storm blew down barns and scooped up earth in several places as it passed on north into Minnesota. The path was only a few rods wide.

Car for Brazil Built in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 4.—The Georgia Car Manufacturing Company shipped its first order to South America to-day. It is a sample car for a railway at Peto, Brazil. The car is of the standard narrow pattern, and, except the wheels, which were brought from Birmingham, all the work was done here. The trucks are of steel, and constructed for the road for which the car was built. The car was shipped in about twenty-five boxes. It goes to New York, and thence to Santos. It is the first to be built under a number of contracts for South American roads.

Policeman Shoots His Assailant.

ROCHESTER, June 4.—Police Lieut. Davenport shot and probably fatally wounded Fred B. Prince, aged twenty-three, last night at South Park. A gang of toughs attacked two bicyclists, and a fight ensued. When the officer arrived the gang beat him to his knees. Davenport drew his revolver and shot Prince, the bullet passing through the shoulder, penetrating the left lung. The man will probably die. Davenport was badly cut in the fight.

Trolley Car Passenger's Neck Broken.

Michael Douges, forty years old, of 484 Henderson Street, Jersey City, was instantly killed last night while he was returning from Bayonne on an open trolley car of the North Jersey Line. When the car reached Orient Avenue Douges leaned over the guard rail and was struck by a car going in the opposite direction. His skull was fractured and his neck broken.

Hot Day in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—The mercury at 1 o'clock registered 96 degrees, which exceeds by 2 degrees the highest record ever reached before so early in June.

Two Killed by a Train in Ohio.

NEWARK, Ohio, June 4.—Harry Jones and Andrew Haines were killed to-day by a Pan Handle train. The train struck their buggy, dashing it to atoms. Mercer, the third occupant, escaped by jumping.

WOMAN SUICIDE CLAIMED

"S. A. Brown" Identified as Miss Lizzie S. Holt.

BODY TAKEN TO BOSTON

Two Men, One Claiming to be Her Nephew, Allowed to Take the Remains—Mystery in Their Actions.

The woman who committed suicide at the Metropolitan Hotel by taking poison on Thursday last has been identified as Miss Lizzie S. Holt of Boston. She was, it is alleged, a member of a well-to-do family, and was herself the owner of some valuable oil stocks and much handsome jewelry. She had been despondent and melancholy for two years, it is said, though for what reason her family did not know. The clerk at the Metropolitan Hotel, who registered her, thought that she was in bad health, but Coroner's Physician E. J. Donlin of 129 West Houston Street, who performed the autopsy upon the body, stated last night that she was in a healthy condition before she drank the poison which killed her.

The woman is described in the Coroner's certificate as being thirty-three years old, single, and with no occupation. Dr. Donlin thinks that she left Boston Wednesday to come to New York, with the determination to kill herself while here.

A well-dressed man called at the Morgue Saturday night at 10 o'clock, and giving his name as G. S. Tucker of Boston, asked to see the body. He said it was that of Miss Holt as soon as he saw it, and asked permission to move it. The authorities at the Morgue referred him to Dr. Donlin, on whom he called at a later hour.

When told that he would have to make an affidavit to certain facts, Mr. Tucker went away and telegraphed to Charles E. Holt at Boston, a nephew of the dead woman. A man who claimed to be of that name came to New York yesterday morning. He and Mr. Tucker made the necessary statements and were given the body. It was prepared for shipment and placed in a handsome casket and was taken to Boston by the two men yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Holt made every effort to conceal the identity of the suicide's family.

He paid the hotel bill and undertaker with cash, and when asked his address, said a letter addressed to Box 1,455, Boston, Mass., would reach him. Dr. Donlin asked him what his business was, and he declined to answer unless it were absolutely necessary. The question was not pressed. In order to complete the identification Mr. Holt showed the Coroner's representative a letter written, he said, by the woman to some members of her family. He carefully concealed the address. The letter informed the recipients that they would never see the writer alive again, and begged them to keep the details of her death as quiet as possible.

It contained directions as to the disposal of her belongings, referring to her heirs by their first names. The oil stock was left to a person named in the letter as "May." After requesting that she be buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, she ended the letter abruptly, signing it simply "Lizzie."

Miss Holt drove up to the Metropolitan Hotel Thursday morning last in a coupe. She carried a small handbay and a silk umbrella. She registered as "S. A. Brown, Boston." The wife of Mr. Herdling, proprietor of the hotel, noticed the woman's nervousness and dejection.

When Mrs. Herdling came into the hotel at 9 o'clock Thursday night she asked about the woman. No one had seen her since noon, and a hallboy was sent to her room. She was found lying on her bed, fully dressed and dying. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died Friday morning. The Coroner's physician determined death to have been caused by morphine poisoning.

The men who identified the body asked for the woman's jewelry and effects, which included a gold watch having on it the monogram "L. S. H." in sapphires, some rings and pins, and a diamond tiara. The authorities refused to give them up unless the men were identified by some one known in New York. Mr. Holt and his friend left the jewelry behind them. They said one of them would return this week and get it.

BOSTON, June 4.—The men who identified "Mrs. S. A. Brown," the suicide of the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York, to-day reached Boston to-night with the body. One of them is a man who called at Police Headquarters here yesterday, and told the officer in charge that he knew the woman. The name which he gave in New York was, he said, an assumed one. He declined to disclose her correct name, or to give his own, and departed, saying that he would go on to New York and make the identification.

This man gave the name of Charles E. Holt to the New York authorities, and gave his Post Office address. There is no Charles E. Holt in Boston, according to the directory, and the Post Office box in question is in an entirely different name, but what name the people at the Post Office refuse to state.

The men arrived on the 9 o'clock train and sent the body to an undertaker on Tremont Street, where they left it for the night. Then they went away and the reporters who were on the case were unable to trace their movements.

The man who called at Police Headquarters told the officer in charge that the woman had written him a week ago that she intended to go to New York and kill herself, but that he had not taken her seriously.

Mrs. Charles Thomas, living at 921 Albany Street, has read the printed descriptions of the woman who committed suicide at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York Thursday night, and is positive that the person who gave the name of "Mrs. S. A. Brown" is no other than her friend Mrs. Henrietta Lena Southwick, who disappeared very mysteriously last Fall and has not been heard from since.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:80 A. M.—Fifth Avenue and Fifth Street, S. Caremenski; damage $50.

2:45 A. M.—121 West Thirteenth Street, Mrs. Barton; damage $100.

5:30 A. M.—173 Madison Street, Isaac Lefkowitz; damage slight.

8:30 A. M.—156 Second Avenue, I. Rosenfeld; damage $1,000.

9:30 A. M.—683 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, Tony Rosetto; damage $1,000.

10 A. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Brook Avenue, owner unknown; damage $50.

10:15 A. M.—Westchester Avenue and White Plains Road, F. Odell; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—987 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, John A. Anderson; damage $200.

1:30 P. M.—170 East One Hundredth Street, Simon Buttman; damage $25.

2:25 P. M.—118 Chrystie Street, owner unknown; damage slight.

3:20 P. M.—122 Forsyth Street, S. Weingert; damage slight.

6:20 P. M.—975 Third Avenue, B. Connergert; damage $5.

6:30 P. M.—1 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, C. Bachold; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—20 Broad Street, Commercial Cable Company; damage $200.

7:35 P. M.—126 Avenue C, B. Diamont; damage $10.

8 P. M.—58 Allen Street, D. Levenstraw; damage $10.

8:25 P. M.—493 Tenth Avenue, Bernard Murphy; damage $100.

Rosa Bonheur's Modesty.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, May 19.—Rosa Bonheur has just administered the most uncompromising snub to sundry of her self-appointed friends and champions. The medal of honor of the Salon is to be awarded next week, and the intrigues that invariably precede its bestowal are in full swing. For purposes of advertisement a paper, written and printed by women for problematical purchasers of either sex, started a campaign in favor of granting the medal to Rosa Bonheur, who, for the first time for many years, has a picture in the Salon. That the veteran artist is worthy the honor in a general way goes without saying, but the medal, which is given to the picture of the year rather than in virtue of past achievements, would miss its purpose if it were to be allotted to Rosa Bonheur, whose single canvas is quite unimportant. Moreover, the lady journalists did their best to spoil their already weak case by bringing the most malicious accusations against the artists with whom the gift of the medal lies. Rosa Bonheur has now nipped this spurious agitation in the bud by writing a letter to M. Jean Paul Laurens, the President of the Champs Elysées Salon, in which she forbids her name to be mentioned in connection with the medal. "It would be ridiculous," says the great animal painter, "that the insignificant picture I exhibit this year should receive so high an honor." The lady journalists may now regret that they spoke.

ENGLAND IS ALARMED.

The Loss of Her Iron Trade to Germany and the United States.

From The London Mail.

Three startling events in the industrial world have followed each other in rapid succession. These taken separately are sufficiently sensational to awaken the British manufacturer and workman by showing that our trade is quickly vanishing.

Grouped together, these three events of the past few months constitute an alarming illustration of a great nation's industry on the point of collapse.

First came the purchase of fifty locomotives by English railway companies from America. Then followed the Atbara Bridge, bought by the Egyptian Government from America. Now comes the construction of the swiftest and almost the largest ship in the world in a German shipyard.

Foreign rivals have taken our trade with our own colonies. Foreign rivals have invaded England itself with products which only the English, it was thought, could make. And now, as a fitting climax to our loss of trade in the empire and in England, our supremacy upon the sea is gone.

The Americans are underselling our manufacturers of steel and iron in the markets of the world, and actually exporting thousands of pounds' worth of machinery to England, where a short time ago American locomotives were absolutely unknown.

The Germans, who a few years ago were having their ships built in England, now hold the ocean record, and have insured the record to themselves for many years to come.

The Atbara Bridge, ordered about Feb. 1, was delivered aboard ship complete on March 7. The Americans are making thirty locomotives for the Midland Railway and twenty locomotives for the Great Northern Railway, and the first of these, ordered early in the year, will be running in England before the Spring is over.

The facts in regard to the Deutschland, the great new ship being built in Germany, are even more startling.

Seven years ago, when Germany wanted a good ship, she was obliged to come to England for it, and now she is building bigger and faster steamers than those laid down in British yards.

In 1892 Great Britain launched, in round figures, 1,000,000 tons of shipping for herself, besides 24,000 tons for Germany. In the same year Germany launched 99,000 tons from her own yards, making a total of 123,000 tons against Great Britain's 1,000,000. Last year (1898) we launched practically the same amount of tonnage for ourselves. But the total quantity launched from German yards was 168,000 tons, or nearly double the output of 1892.

These figures refer to bulk, but now comes the question of individual ships. How

CIVIL SERVICE WEAKENED

National Reform League Condemns President's Recent Order.

OPENS OVER 10,000 POSITIONS

Condones Grave Offenses and Permits of Practices That May Make Competitive Examinations Rare.

The National Civil Service Reform League has issued a statement, in which it says that, after mature consideration, it regards the order of President McKinley of May 29 changing the civil service rules as a backward step of the most pronounced character. The statement continues:

"The order follows a long succession of violations of both the spirit and the literal terms of the law and rules in various branches of the service, and must be considered in its relations to these. Its immediate effects, which have been understated, may be set forth as follows:

"1. It withdraws from the classified service not merely 3,000 or 4,000 offices and positions, but, as nearly as can now be estimated, 10,100. It removes 3,693 from the class of positions filled hitherto either through competitive examination or through an orderly practice of promotion, and it transfers 6,416 other positions in the War Department, filled hitherto through a competitive registration system, under the control of the Civil Service Commission, to a system to be devised and placed in effect by the present Secretary of War.

"2. It declares regular at least 1,000 additional appointments made temporarily, without examination—in many cases in direct disregard of the law—in branches that are not affected by the exceptions, but that remain nominally competitive.

"3. It permits the permanent appointment of persons employed, without examination, for emergency purposes during the course of the war with Spain, thus furnishing a standing list of many thousands from which positions in the War Department may be filled, without tests of fitness, for a long time to come.

"4. It alters the rules to the effect that in future any person appointed, with or without competitive examination, or without any examination, may be placed by transfer in any classified position, without regard to the character or similarity of the employments interchanged, and after non-competitive examination only.

"5. It permits the reinstatement, within the discretion of the respective department officer, of persons separated from the service at any previous time for any stated reason.

EFFECT OF THE CHANGES.

"The effect of these changes in the body of the rules will be of a much more serious nature than that of the absolute exceptions made. It will be practicable to fill competitive positions of every description either through arbitrary reinstatements—or through original appointment to a lower grade, or to an excepted position without tests of any sort, or even by transfer from the great emergency force of the War Department, to be followed in any such case by a mere 'pass' examination. As general experience has proved, the 'pass' examinations in the course of time degenerate almost invariably into a farce.

"It will be practicable also to restore to the service at the incoming of each new Administration those dismissed for any cause during the period of any Administration preceding. That such a practice will lead to wholesale political reprisals, and, coupled with the other provisions referred to, to the re-establishment on a large scale of the spoils system of rotation and favoritism, cannot be doubted.

"The Republican Party at its last National Convention embodied in its platform the following declaration and pledge:

"The civil service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican Party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Mr. McKinley, in accepting the nomination of the party for the Presidency, indorsed and reaffirmed that pledge in these words:

"The pledge of the Republican National Convention that our civil service laws 'shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced wherever practicable' is in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years, and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents decry these reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained after so many years' agitation and effort. They encourage a return to methods of party favoritism, which both parties have often denounced, that experience has condemned, and that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republicans Party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step upon this question. It will seek to improve, but never degrade, the public service.

ADMINISTRATION'S ATTITUDE.

"It must be said, though with profound regret, that the civil service law, as it stood at the date of the convention and at the time of Mr. McKinley's election, has not been 'thoroughly and honestly enforced'; that conspicuous opportunities that have been offered for its extension 'where practicable' have been rejected; and that, finally, by the personal action of the President, steps are taken that undo much of the progress made in the past and introduce a spirit into the service the influence of which can hardly fail to produce general demoralization.

"To make plain the full significance of the situation, a brief review of the past attitude of the Administration toward civil service reform is required.

"Congress by an act of July last exempted from classification all clerks and others to be employed for the war emergency purposes. This action was based on misrepresentations made on the floor of the House of Representatives respecting the resources of the Civil Service Commission. When it was shown later that the commission was prepared to offer as many competent clerks as might be required at the shortest notice, the mistake was not corrected.

"The Secretary of War, though left free to choose the method of selection, failed to call on the commission. Appointments for field service were largely made through the engineers, and were legitimately of the emergency order. Those made by the Secretary directly were not. Many hundreds of these were made without examination, to the exclusion of candidates regularly qualified and registered as such on the eligible lists of the commission.

"At the succeeding session of Congress the Census bill was passed with a positive provision that the great force of clerks and statisticians to be appointed should be selected by the Director without competitive examination if he so chose and without the participation of the Civil Service Commission in any sense.

"This action had been preceded by a public discussion of the subject, and in the course of this it had been shown, in part by the statements of previous Directors, that the census of 1890 had been extravagantly costly and imperfect, in consequence of the rejection of the competitive plan in organizing the bureau at that time.

"At the height of this discussion the President, in sending his annual message to Congress, urged the passage of the bill, but failed to recommend the application of the competitive merit rules in the manner that had been proposed. Thus the second opportunity to extend the system where plainly practicable was put aside. Neither have other extensions that might be effected by independent Executive action alone as yet been made.

RULES PRACTICALLY IGNORED.

"The failure of the Administration to maintain the system as it existed has long been apparent. When President McKinley was inaugurated, the revised civil service rules of President Cleveland had been in operation for nearly a year. To continue to give these rules effect in the branches newly classified, the Civil Service Commission required, essentially, the co-operation of the appointing officers themselves. In many cases such co-operation was refused.

"In July of 1897 President McKinley promulgated an additional rule the effect of which was that for the first time the reasons for removals were required to be stated in writing and an opportunity afforded the person concerned to make an explanation—an order which was very generally, and especially by this league, hailed with warm satisfaction, as an evidence of his support of civil service reform.

"But in many important branches this rule, as well as those of earlier date governing appointments, was practically ignored. In the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Justice, in certain bureaus of the Interior Department, in the Government Printing Office, and in many of the larger Post Offices and customs districts, the rules in general were violated with impunity. In both these and other branches, moreover, various methods of circumventing the law were practiced, and many temporary appointments were made without examinations, to be followed frequently by the positive failure of the department officers to aid in securing permanent appointees.

"While in those branches of the service where the law has been longest in effect its observance continued to be satisfactory, the transgressions occurring in these others have been so numerous that an unfortunate tone has been given to the whole.

"Respecting the Internal Revenue Service and the branches of the Department of Justice outside of Washington, the claim was made that certain sections of the Revised Statutes warranted the setting aside of the civil service law, although the latter was of subsequent enactment and practically all-embracing in its scope. The fallacy of this contention was clearly shown by the Civil Service Commission in a published brief, and no written opinion in its support has at any tme appeared. The violations of law, however, continued.

SCORNED EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

"In every part of the country subordinate officers, both in these two departments and in others, maintained a position of open rebellion against the authority of the President, and treated the Executive orders with contempt. When an appeal was made by the Civil Service Commission to the Treasury Department to end this condition by declining to allow the payment of salary to persons holding positions illegally, the newly appointed Controller, Mr. Tracewell of North Carolina, gave a remarkable opinion, to the effect that the civil service law had no force other than that given it by the Executive directly, and that, whether persons were appointed in accordance with the law or not, they must be paid their salaries unless the Executive, in each case, directed otherwise.

"Letters were addressed to President McKinley by this league at various times, asking that the necessary steps be taken for the correction of the abuses developed and for the discipline of those officers directly responsible for them. Adequate corrective measures were not, however, taken, and, so far as the league has been able to discover, in no case has an individual violator of the law been punished.

"Not only were these bad examples permitted to stand, but among the unclassified branches removals for avowedly political reasons were made sweepingly. A conspicuous example of this exists in the Consular Service, where 90 per cent. of the salaried officers were changed.

"The order that is now issued condones most, if not all, of the infractions of the law itself, by removing the positions in question wholly from the competitive class or by approving the appointments outright. To accomplish this, it removes permanently from the competitive lists many positions and classes of position for which experience has shown competition is not only practicable, but peculiarly desirable and important.

PROTEST OF THE LEAGUE.

"During last Autumn, when the scope of the order was in some degree anticipated, many protests were made to the President by organizations of citizens and by individuals. The protest of this league, submitted under date of Oct. 28, was accompanied by a statement of the arguments against specific changes, arguments that have not as yet been refuted.

"It was shown that in the case of many of the positions in view department officers who had fairly tried the merit plan had testified publicly to the successful results, and that for others on the list the Civil Service Commission had held some of the most satisfactory of its examinations. It was shown that officers accepting minor fiduciary positions may be required to furnish a bond, in addition to the passage of an examination for appointment or promotion, as is already the practice in many of the most important branches of the classified service.

"The speciousness of the claim that exceptions were necessary to permit unrestricted personal selections for positions of confidence or trust was shown by reference to the fact that where positions of this character had already been filled in violation of the law, the appointees had been selected generally for political reasons only, not by the superior officer himself, but by political agents, and in many cases with so little regard to fitness that the conduct of the public interests had suffered in consequence.

"It was pointed out that the exemption of large classes of positions analagous in character to other classes remaining competitive would serve as a stimulus for fresh demands and as a precedent for further concessions.

"Beyond these considerations, it was urged that a retrograde movement in the development of our administrative system would be peculiarly unfortunate and inopportune at a time when it is proposed to extend that system to distant dependencies and to offer the advantages of a stable and competent civil service to other peoples.

"These arguments, however, had little weight. The order is more comprehensive than had at any time been apprehended. It not only condones grave offenses, and in so doing reduces materially the area of the competitive system, but it opens the way widely for practices that may make competitive examination in the future the exception rather than the rule.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ACTION.

"It has been said, in defense of the action taken, that, inasmuch as President Cleveland, in May, 1896, extended the rules in such a manner that many of his appointees were 'protected' and 'partisan advantage' thereby gained, some correction of this sort was necessary; and, again, that the attempt to apply the rules in these cases had been attended by 'embarrassing friction and delay.'

"It should be said, in fairness to Mr. Cleveland, that not a third of the offices classified by him on the date in question were of the class subject to frequent change and that no person holding any one of these was protected from removal on any grounds within the discretion or caprice of his superior officer. Until the order of President McKinley of July, 1897, was signed, the power of removal was practically unrestricted. This has been shown repeatedly, in the public press and on the floor of Congress; it should hardly require repetition.

"It has been shown quite as clearly that the friction and delay to which reference has been made was due for the most part to outright opposition to the law on the part of officers whose duty it was to aid in its enforcement. If this were to be taken as a sufficient reason for exceptions, it is to be feared that no class of positions whatever would be safe.

"The argument in this particular is met completely, in fact, by the following testimony of the Civil Service Commission, contained in its recent annual report:

"The commission regrets to report that there has not at all times been that co-operation and effort on the part of some officials in carrying out the law and rules which are required by the statute. * * * It has been found that in all cases, as soon as the officers in charge give unqualified support to the system and unite with the commission in its suitable and reasonable application, little embarrassment or difficulty has been experienced, and decided benefits to the service have been demonstrated almost from the beginning.

"Although, for the first time since the passage of the Pendleton act, important ground has been lost, it is hoped that the recovery of that ground will not be long delayed. The attempt made to take the 'starch' out of the law in New York, with which this backward step is to be classed, has already resulted in a reaction that has placed the reform in that State in a more advanced position than ever before.

"The league expects confidently that the enlightened public opinion of the country, which of late years has so vigorously pronounced itself in favor of the development and extension of the merit system, will not only prevent the restoration of the spoils system in any degree, but will rally for renewed efforts to carry the civil service reform movement to its final consummation."

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MOSS ON CITY'S CONDITION

Mazet Committee's Counsel Addresses Young Men.

SIMPLE PATRIOTISM NEEDED

Lawyer Was to Have Talked on "Gentleness," but Changes His Mind and Scores City Officials.

Frank Moss, of counsel for the Mazet Committee, addressed a mass meeting in the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon. There was a large crowd present, drawn out by the hope that Mr. Moss would have something to say about the administration of the City Government. It was not disappointed; for Mr. Moss, although his intended subject was "Gentleness," devoted himself entirely to the condition of municipal affairs as it has been revealed, according to his view, by the testimony before the Legislative Investigating Committee.

The only women present were the four Park sisters, the cornetists, who furnished the music for the meeting. Although the air in the hall was hot to suffocation, the audience stuck it out for an hour and a half, and wildly applauded almost everything that Mr. Moss had to say about the condition of the city administration and the things necessary to be done in order to remedy existing evils.

In introducing Mr. Moss, the Chairman said that he had won the admiration and respect of all by the fearless manner in which he is discharging his duty, and called him "the man on the firing line." This brought forth much applause, and Mr. Moss arose blushing and confused. "I did not expect this," he said. "I believe it is easier to face my enemies than my friends." This started more applause, and as soon as quiet was restored Mr. Moss continued:

"I did not intend to talk about matters in which I have been engaged for some time. I had intended to talk about 'Gentleness' to-day. [Laughter.] But this reception, and other circumstances, lead me to talk about the city.

"I have, at times, almost felt like drawing back from the work that is engrossing my attention and that of my associates. To stand before this city, and not this city only, but before the country and the whole world, and ruthlessly pull off the mask, and show the kind of freedom we have here to-day, the kind of free government we enjoy—I tell you frankly that I almost shrink from it.

"You will understand the position and the feelings of one who cherishes the fair name of his country and city, and who yet must show to all the people of this country and of the world that the government of this city—government of the people, by the people, and for the people—is a sham.

"Here we have recorded day after day the exact testimony of witnesses, going everywhere and read everywhere, causing those who do not love us, those who hate the republican form of government, to repeat for years to come the statements made by the rulers of our city. If I thought that this would be all that this work would result in—simply in painting for the people a picture of depravity and of the failure of free institutions—I would not have the heart to do it.

"Those who rave and bluster and threaten are of no significance. They disturb nobody. But if the result is to be only to implant in the breasts of our enemies and of our friends doubts as to the possibility of honest government and general righteousness, then we may well stop.

"What would be the greatest success of this work would be the conviction that grows stronger and stronger that the crying need of this country and of this city is a revival of simple patriotism in the hearts of the common people. It makes no difference who carries the elections, or what party succeeds, or what leader is up or down, so long as the heart of the people beats true; so long as the political party or leader must register the will of the people and bow to that will.

"Are the people whose fathers starved at Valley Forge to remain silent and not be stir themselves, merely because a brother, or a relative, or friend might lose his job if they spoke? And yet this is the kind of patriotism that thousands in this city are following to-day. We read of young lawyers allying themselves to this or that party so that they may be in position to get the references of Judges of the same political faith.

"These men will gather on the Fourth of July and swing the flag, and cheer as loud as anybody; and perhaps in some Spanish war they will put guns on their shoulders and fire at the enemy, and suffer at the hands of that enemy, and then come back and close their mouths and put their hands in their pockets lest they should do something against those who are despoiling their country, and who are more dangerous enemies of their country than any they have met on distant battlefields.

"We are doubtless making a lamentable exhibition of American manhood at this time. The finger of scorn is pointed at us to-day. But I believe that this is not the only picture we are putting on the canvas. Let the world know that there are patriotic men in New York, men who will give their lives, if necessary, for the principles of honesty and patriotism. If we can do that the investigation we are making will not be in vain. In itself a little thing, it will soon pass out of existence. Let us have the kind of manhood that will stand as the mark for the assassin, if necessary.

"I believe that we are in one of the critical periods of this country. Where is there a city without its 'ring'? Where is the city without the belief in that heresy, that honest government is impossible? Is this impossibility? I cannot now think of any time in the history of this country when an appeal went out to its young men more strongly than now. I cannot recall a more heroic period than this.

"It is less hard to be a hero in public. The soldier goes into battle and receives a wound in the face. He bears the wound bravely, for he is not ashamed of it. People point to it with pride in his courage. But it is different in such times as these when a man may be struck down, and no one knows whence comes the blow.

"I have refused again and again to speak in public at this time. I have a horror of posing. But I have allowed my feelings to lead me on in this talk, because I am myself working for something more than the committee and for something more than mere temporary results.

"The thing that I want to get into the hearts of the people is what I have tried this afternoon to put into yours—a love for their country and for their city that will concentrate the powers of their hearts, minds, and bodies upon the beautiful city that is your own home, and which is being despoiled by robbers and traitors.

"The man who violates the rights of the people, especially when he does it after he has taken an oath to defend their rights, is no less a traitor than the man who fires upon the flag.

"We must not let our party affiliations or our friendships lead us so far from the standard of duty as to influence us to do anything for the benefit of those friends of our party that will interfere with the rights of the people or jeopardize liberty and justice. This is the evil that is gnawing at the vitals of our country. I do not know what will be the result, but I do know that we are there, and there to stay."

Next Sunday afternoon, at the same place, Major Fraak Keck will speak on "Lessons from the Cuban Campaign."

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THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Gen. Collazo Publishes a Statement Declaring that the Island Cannot Prosper as Now Governed.

HAVANA, June 4.—Gen. Collazo publishes in The Herald of Havana a letter expounding the Cuban idea of the situation. He says, in part:

"A good deal of the discussion now in progress shows that the real situation is misunderstood. Both the Americans and the Cubans desire the independence of the island—the Americans because they are pledged to it and the Cubans because of patriotic and political considerations. Between the two stands the Washington Administration, representing the important business interests involved. There is no doubt that the beauty and the rich possibilities of Cuba have aroused in many of our visitors a greed which is responsible for the attempt to create the notion that the country is warlike, whereas the fact is that the Cubans are so docile that even the desperation of hunger will not lead them into wrongful action.

"The offer of charity affronts the dignity of our people, and the gratuity of $3,000,000 insults them. The United States Government, if it intends to free the island, should pay what is due the army in the form of a loan to Cuba, which Cubans would gladly and easily repay. We do not want gifts, and the course hitherto followed discredits the American Government among us and inspires distrust. The Cubans have been deceived for four centuries, and it is only logical that they should be suspicious now. They were formerly taught that the Americans had an honest home administration which conformed strictly to law and knew no favoritism except that based upon merit.

"In practice here the Cubans see just the contrary exemplified. No one among us sees in advance the measures to be promulgated; the caprice of the military chiefs is paramount; the people are a lifeless factor, that can exert no power, nor even protest except in public meetings and the press. The Cubans are starving, while hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent upon palaces for the American commanders, who apply the military or the Spanish law, as their whim suggests. Charity, such as is offered, must be in any event useless because inadequate. Cuba will not recuperate without $50,000,000 to finance her agriculturists and without paying the army what it deserves. In this way recuperation can be accomplished. All that is necessary is the will of the American Administration."

MANY CUBANS PAID AT GUINES.

Col. Randall Broke a Tendon of His Left Leg, but Did Not Give Up Work.

HAVANA, June 4.—According to a dispatch from Guines, Col. George M. Randall, who, with the pay car and his escort, arrived there yesterday to continue the payment of the Cuban troops, slipped on a piece of banana peel to-day and broke a tendon of his left leg. Though in great pain, he declines to give up the work he has in hand, and was in attendance all day at the disbursement office.

When the pay car arrived at Guines yesterday it was met by a large crowd, and the guards had considerable work in keeping the people back. Col. Randall made 174 payments yesterday and rejected 37 applicants. The payments made to-day brought the total up to 417, and there was a large crowd still waiting at 5 o'clock, when the office closed. Probably all day to-morrow will be required to complete the payments.

The crowds were orderly. It was reported that Gen. Herdandez had made threats against soldiers who should accept American money, but in the course of an interview this afternoon he asserted that he had given arms to all soldiers who were desirous of making application.

Several planters in the vicinity of Guines complain of recent robberies of stock, and a delegation waited upon Col. Randall to-day to ask assistance in obtaining guards. The Alcalde assured Col. Randall that he would organize a force to protect the property.

IMPORTATIONS AT HAVANA.

The Report for February Shows that Cuban Trade Is Active.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Acting Secretary of War Meikeljohn has received from Havana a general statement of articles of merchandise imported into that port during the month of February, 1899, showing the countries from which the importations were made. Other reports of a similar nature are expected to be filed with the Secretary of War covering other ports in the Island of Cuba. The reports for March, April, and May are daily expected.

As an evidence of the business done at the Port of Havana for a single month, and that the shortest month of the year, there were 337 packages of agricultural implements, weighing 12,181 kilos, imported from the United States, and 712 packages, weighing 5,457 kilos, from England. All of these packages were imported free of duty, as there is no tariff upon agricultural implements imported into Cuba.

During the same month there was imported from the United States to Havana 375,988 liters of beer, from England 13,601 liters, and from other countries 2,047 liters.

During February there was imported into Havana from the United States 357,287 kilos of codfish, from England 118,400 kilos, and from other countries 27,123 kilos.

In crockery England leads the list of any single country, there being imported from that country 20,428 kilos against 3,475 kilos from the United States, while there was imported from other countries 21,087 kilos.

In glassware the United States leads, with 45,238 kilos, England furnishing only 3,070 kilos, while from other countries the importations amounted to 108,329 kilos.

In hardware the United States again leads, with 188,931 kilos, England following with 55,425 kilos, and other countries 41,208 kilos.

Of miscellaneous provisions there were received from the United States 915,797 kilos, while from England there were only received 281,450 kilos, and from all other countries 1,857,147 kilos.

Spain leads in the exportation of wines and liquors to Havanna, there being received at that port in February from Spain 1,063,268 liters, the United States furnishing 42,834 liters, France 13,117 liters, England 3,468 liters, and other countries 11,014 liters.

In table wines Spain also occupies the first place, supplying practically the entire market. Very little table wine is exported from the United States, the importations from this country into Cuba being more in the line of alcoholic liquors.

A VETERAN LAID TO REST.

Funeral of Gunner's Mate Garrett of the Indiana.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon over the body of Sydney William Garrett, gunner's mate of the battleship Indiana, who served in the after turret of that vessel in the fight with Cervera's fleet off Santiago. The services were held in the old John Street Church, as Garrett had requested, under the auspices of the Farragut Association of Naval Veterans, which he joined last November. Six of Garrett's shipmates acted as pall bearers, and there were delegations present from the Farragut Association, the Boggs Naval Veteran Association of Newark, the Naval Cadets, and the Sylvan Grove Lodge, F. and A. M., as well as many sailors from the Brooklyn, the Vermont, and the Buffalo.

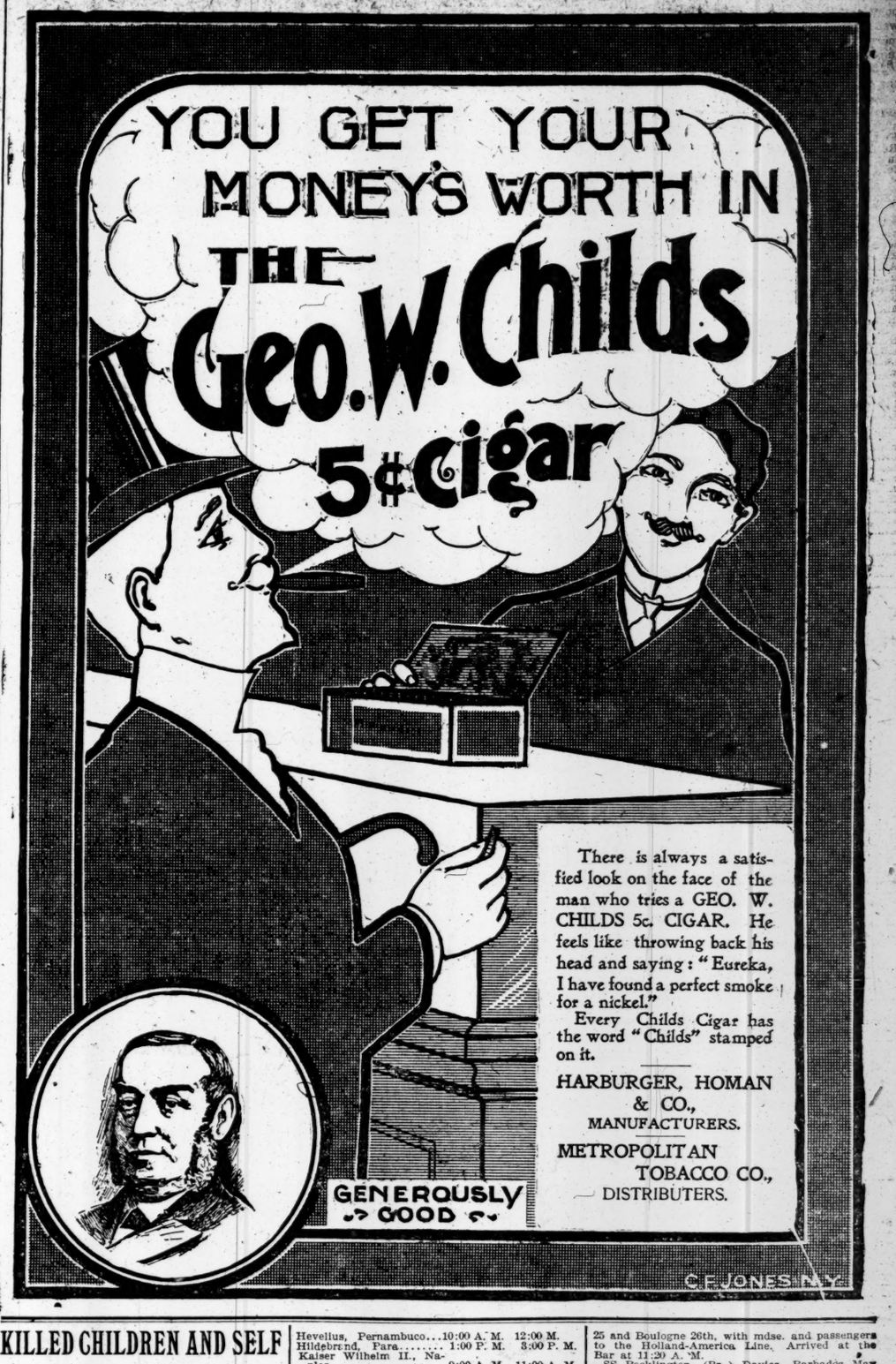
A drum and bugle corps headed the funeral procession from the church to the Naval Cemetery in Brooklyn, where the body was interred. Garrett was born in England. He had served ten years in the United States Navy and four months ago took his discharge, but it had been his intention to re-enlist last week. His death was caused by typhoid pneumonia.

Death of Private A. J. Haines.

Arthur James Haines, a private of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, died Saturday night at his parents' home, 454 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, of fever contracted while the regiment was at Puerto Rico. Haines was nineteen years old. He marched with the regiment upon its return, was taken ill when he reached his home, and never left the house afterward. At his bedside when he died was the Rev. Dr. James Darlington, rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, the former Chaplain of the regiment. The funeral will take place to-night from Christ Church, and will be attended by the members of the company. The burial will take place to-morrow in Evergreen Cemetery.

Physical Examinations for West Point

WEST POINT, June 4.—Of the fifty-five candidates examined yesterday physically for admission to the Military Academy, only three were rejected—Martin of Indiana, Warwick of Alabama, and Merritt at large. Young Merritt is a nephew of Gen. Wesley Merritt. He was rejected on account of his eyes, but probably will have another examination later on. There are about 175 candidates yet to be examined for their physical fitness.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KILLED CHILDREN AND SELF

Double Murder and Suicide in an East Side Tenement.

RESULT OF DOMESTIC QUARREL

Mrs. Schilling Had Been Accused by Her Husband, and When She Swore Out a Warrant He Left Her.

Mrs. Johanna Schilling, thirty-five years old, and her two daughters—Gertrude, ten years old, and Edna, eight years old—were found dead yesterday afternoon in their home, in the tenement at 305 East Eighty-fourth Street. All had been asphyxiated by gas. From letters left by Mrs. Schilling there is no doubt that the woman murdered her children and committed suicide.

For eight years the Schilling family have lived at the same address. Otto Schilling, the husband, is a tailor, employed at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundredth Street. The family lived happily to all appearances, but a quarrel that had been long smoldering broke out a week ago yesterday. When the husband reached home that day he quarreled with his wife and accused her, it is said, of unfaithfulness. Mrs. Schilling visited a lawyer, and upon his advice went to the Harlem Court and asked for a warrant for her husband's arrest. Magistrate Crane granted it.

When Schilling got back from work Monday night he found a court officer awaiting him with a warrant. He was so frightened that he ran up the stairs, and escaped over the roofs. The officer did not pursue him, and his wife learned later that he had taken refuge with friends.

Neither mother nor children were seen yesterday. Robert Kaufman and his brother-in-law, Anthony Schmidt, live in the flat just across from that occupied by the Schilling family. At luncheon they talked over the quarrel between Schilling and his wife, and were still discussing it when Mrs. Kaufman called to her husband and told him that gas was leaking somewhere.

Kaufman and Schmidt investigated and traced the escaping fluid to the Schilling flat. Looking through the transom, they saw that all the openings had been carefully sealed with paper, and, suspecting something was wrong, they broke in the door.

Going to the rear bedroom, they found lying on the bed the body of Mrs. Schilling. Beside her, and clasped in one of the mother's arms, was the body of little Edna. Gertrude had evidently tried to get out of the room. Her body was found lying face downward toward the doorway. She had fallen against the corner of a sewing machine, and there was a trace of blood on it where she struck.

Looking about, the two men found several sealed letters on a table. They were addressed to relatives and friends, and each had the house number written plainly. Kaufman called in a boy and hurried him with the letters to the persons designated. One was to the husband.

Schilling was among the first to arrive. He threw himself upon the bodies, and, sobbing, begged for some sign of recognition. In German he accused himself for being so "thoughtless," as he expressed it, and, turning to those in the room, sought to explain that it was their first quarrel, and he hoped every day that it would be adjusted.

In her letter to her husband, Mrs. Schilling wrote that she forgave him for what he had done and asked him to forgive her. "We have been too hasty," she wrote, "and it was so lonesome here. I take all the blame. I was always your good wife, Otto, and I love you dearly. God, forgive us. Good-bye."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:27	Moon rises...2:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:06	Gov. Isl'd...5:44	H. Gate....7:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:30	Gov. Isl'd...6:04	H. Gate...8:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 5.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.
Caribbee, Barbados ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco...10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Hildebrand, Para..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples ..... 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre..... 9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Aurania, Liverpool.....11:00 A. M. (2:00 P. M.
*12:30 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston..... 3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Troja, Progreso..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Britannic, Liverpool..... 9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao..... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Kyarven, Grenada..... 12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston..... 3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp.....10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton.. 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
*9:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Bellucia, La Plata.....12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen ..... 10:00 A. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans.. ..... 3:00 P. M.
Ilsenstein, Santiago.....12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to June 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after May 26 and up to June 29 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive June 29. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 5.

Anglo-Australian, Shields, May 30.
Arkadia, San Juan, May 29.
Catania, San Juan, May 29.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, May 25.
Fresco, Para, May 24.
Isabella, Bordeaux, May 22.
Ivydene, St. Lucia, May 27.
James Brand, Shields, May 22.
Leona, Galveston, May 29.
Lowenburg, Bremen, May 20.
Martello, Hull, May 22.
Peninsular, Lisbon, May 20.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, May 17.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 17.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, May 15.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Acacia, Gibraltar, May 26.
Algiers, Galveston, May 30.
Altai, Port Limon, May 30.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 1.
Friesland, Antwerp, May 27.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 31.
Manilla, Gibraltar, May 24.
Seminole, Jacksonville, June 3.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, May 26.
Tartar, Liverpool, May 27.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Athos, Santa Martha, May 31.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, May 25.
Edam, Rotterdam, May 27.
Ems, Gibraltar, May 29.
Europe, London, May 26.
Lahn, Bremen, May 21.
Montavr, Gibraltar, May 24.
Teutonic, Liverpool, May 31.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

British Trader, Antwerp, May 27.
Montcalm, London, May 28.
Nueces, Galveston, June 1.
Prinz Regent Llutpold, Bremen, May 27.
Sorrento, Hamburg, May 25.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, June 1.
California, Gibraltar, May 27.
Campania, Liverpool, June 3.
Colorado, Hull, May 28.
Cufic, Liverpool, May 3.
Palatia, Hamburg, May 28.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

Citti di Palermo, Gibraltar, May 22.
Cluden, Amsterdam May 27.
Comal, Galveston, June 3.
St. Louis, Southamptcn, June 3.

Arrived.

SS Madiara, (Br.,) Fraser, Barbados, &c., with mdse. to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:45 A. M. 5th.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Catania, Furlong, San Juan, &c., May 16, with mdse. and passengers to New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Co.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Olinda, (Ger.,) Hansen, Baracoa, &c., May 27, with mdse. and soldiers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 3d.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre May 27, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 6:36 A. M.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol May 17 and Swansea 20th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam May 25 and Boulogne 26th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS Pocklington, (Br.,) Davies, Barbados May 27, with sugar and passengers to John Farr—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:55 A. M.

SS Beverly, (Br.,) McGrath, Port Maria, &c., May 29, with mdse. and passengers to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Manuel L. Villaverde, (Span.,) Aldamiz, Havana, May 31, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

U. S. transport Dixie Gurn, Matanzas May 30 and Havana June 1, with passengers to United States Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 4, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) for Lisbon, &c.
SS Navahoe, (from Boston) for Charleston, &c.

Miscellaneous.

Twenty-four passengers of the SS Manuel L. Villaverde, (Span.,) from Havana, were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 4.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day, not previously.

SS Montcalm, (Br.,) Capt. Shallis, from London for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day, not as previously reported.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from Antwerp for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

Your Outings

will be made doubly enjoyable by wearing a suit of FEATHERWEIGHT SERGE, the lightest cloth woven. Will help preserve your mental equilibrium on the hottest days. Suit to order, $15.50, from a selection of six different weaves and shades of blue.

Write for Samples.

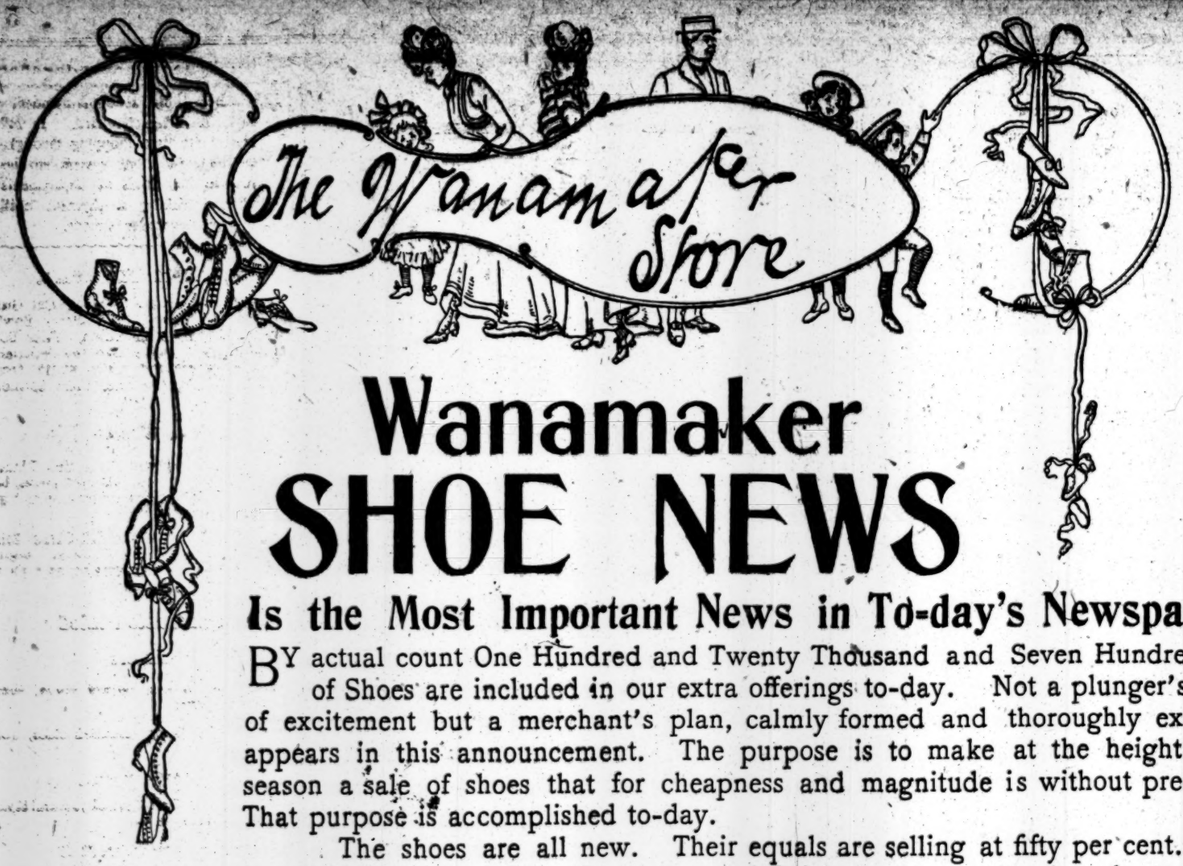
SIX LITTLE TAILORS
BROADWAY, opposite Post Office.
BROOME AND BOWERY.

The "New"
Anti-Rusting Tinware.
Guaranteed Not to Rust.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

DESKS Unexcelled for Value CHAS. E. MATTHEWS 5 PARK PLACE



Wanamaker SHOE NEWS

Is the Most Important News in To-day's Newspapers.

BY actual count One Hundred and Twenty Thousand and Seven Hundred Pairs of Shoes are included in our extra offerings to-day. Not a plunger's spasm of excitement but a merchant's plan, calmly formed and thoroughly executed, appears in this announcement. The purpose is to make at the height of the season a sale of shoes that for cheapness and magnitude is without precedent. That purpose is accomplished to-day.

The shoes are all new. Their equals are selling at fifty per cent. higher prices throughout the shoe trade generally. In shapes and finish they are up to the minute.

The regular shoe store on the main floor is undisturbed.

The special offering is in the upper shoe store—fifth floor, reached by ten elevators. Two elevators on the south side of the store will run express to add to the public convenience for this sale.

Men's Shoes.

First. They are all regular two-and-a-half dollar shoes. The price is

$1.40

They include:

Tan willow calf, laced, stout soles, full round toes.

Tan kidskin, laced opera toes.

Black satin oiled leather, laced and Congress, full globe and opera toes.

Second. They are all regular three dollar shoes. The price is

$1.70

They include:

Russet calf, laced, stout soles, English and bull-dog toes.

Brown kidskin, laced flexible soles, English and opera toes.

Black box and waxed calfskin, laced, full round toes with tips.

Third. They are all regular three and one-half dollar shoes. Price is

$2

They include:

Patent leather, laced and Congress, cloth and kid tops,—elegant full dress shoes.

Black waxed calfskin, laced, welted soles, full English and London toes.

Black and brown kidskin, laced, welted soles, London toes.

Tan and brown Russia calfskin, laced, welted soles, various stylish toe shapes.

Fourth. They are all regular three and one-half dollar shoes of very extra quality. The price is

$2.30

They include:

Tan Russia calfskin, laced, Oxfords, welted soles, full bulldog toes.

Black box calfskin, laced, welted soles, half London toes.

Tan kidskin, laced, welted and stitched soles, half London toes.

Women's Shoes

First. They are all of regular One Dollar and a Half value. The price is

$1

They include:

Black kidskin, laced and buttoned, flexible soles, patent leather and plain tips, half opera toes.

Black and tan kidskin Oxfords, turned soles, half opera toes.

Second. They are all of full Two and One-half Dollars' value. The price is

$1.40

They include:

Black and brown kidskin, laced and buttoned, kid and cashmere tops, flexible soles, plain and patent leather tips, medium opera toes.

Black and brown kidskin Oxfords, laced; kid and cashmere tops, flexible soles of various thicknesses; several toe shapes.

Third. They are all of full Three Dollar value. The price is

$1.70

They include:

Patent leather, laced, kid and cloth tops, flexible soles, opera toes, both narrow and full.

Black kidskin, laced, cashmere tops, flexible soles, patent leather tips, narrow opera toes.

Black kidskin, laced and buttoned, welted and stitched soles, patent leather tips, broad opera toes, medium heels.

Fourth. They are all of very high quality materials and full three dollar and half value. The price is

$2

They are all of black kidskin, laced and buttoned, welted and stitched soles, kid and patent leather tips, various toe shapes; in every detail are of the latest styles.

Boys' Shoes

Well worth two and two and one half dollars. The prices are

Sizes 12 to 2, $1.25
Sizes 2½ to 5½, $1.50

They include tan Russia calfskin and black box calfskin, laced, extra strong soles, broad English toes.

Children's Shoes.

Tan and black kidskin, common sense lasts, up-to-date styles, solid soles. The same as we have sold at 90c. for sizes 5 to 8. $1.20 for sizes 8½ to 10½. $1.40 for sizes 11 to 2.

The prices are now

65c., 80c. and 95c.,

respectively. These shoes are from the best makers of children's shoes in this country.

Richness and Cheapness in Silks.

These are tempting prices. The mere reduction in the figures is attractive and properly so. But it's not alone the prices that count.

Big things in silk-selling are a part of our daily store life, and we wouldn't waste much time or talk on limited quantities or commonplace values. The silks of this morning are neither limited nor common. Thousand of yards—remarkable aside from their cheapness.

This is a part of a sweeping clearance effort. It was many years ago that we ceased to cuddle our Summer stocks through the Winter. These are silks of Spring and Summer, 1899. Not one yard shall be sold in the Spring and Summer of 1900. And this is why;—we offer *now.*

$2 and $2.50 Silks at $1 and $1.50. 85c. Silks, 30c. to 40c.

Silks once 35c., now 20c.—A printed Gros d'Londres, in beige, reseda, green and olive.

Once 50c. and 65c., now 25c.—Rich cotton-back Satins, pinks and blues, two shades of each.

Once 40c. to 85c., now 30c.—Rich Printed Foulards, Printed Japanese Silks.

Once 75c., now 35c.—Rich Printed Shanghai Silks, large quantity in blue and white.

Once $1 and $1.25, now 40c.—Richly Printed Foulards and Shanghai Silks; stripes, figures or flowers.

Once 80c. and 85c., now 40c.—Plain Colored Taffetas; orange, lavender, old rose, and violet.

Once 75c., now 45c.—Rich Corded Taffetas; white cords on lavender, blue, turquois, pink, and beige.

Once $1 to $1.35, now 50c.—Rich Printed India Silks; Double Corded Taffetas; Fancy Taffetas in stripes and figures; Plain Colored Taffetas in old rose, orange, cerise, red, metallic blue, gray, and lavender.

Main aisle.

$1 and $2 Silks at 50c. to 75c. 75c. Silks, 25c. to 45c. 35c. Silks, 20c.

Once $1.10, now 55c.—Rich Satin Stripe Taffetas, white with new red beige, cardinal and cerise; also rich Swiss Taffetas with hair-lines of color on white.

Once $1 to $2, now 60c.—Round Cord Bengaline, in nile. Also beautiful Fancy Figured and Striped Taffetas in fresh colorings. And rich Corded Satin Stripe Taffetas.

Once $1.50 to $1.65, now 70c.—Rich Plaid Taffetas; the rich Canalae Striped Taffetas; rich Warp Printed Taffetas.

Once $1.25, now 75c.—Rich Gros d'Londres, in cream. Also 28-in. Liberty Satins in ivory white.

Once $2, now $1—Rich Satin Stripe Taffetas, in green and white.

Once $2.25, now $1.25—Rich French Taffetas; blue with plaid stripe.

Once $2 to $4.50, now $1.50—Rich White Silks and Satins; figures and stripes; some moire. Also rich Parisian Evening Silks, for opera wraps and theatre waists; exquisite colorings.

Tenth Street Aisle

An Astonishing Tale of Brushes

There are several thousand of these brushes, but it's a one-day tale, for a better offer we have seldom had the pleasure of presenting.

Really good, solid-back, real-bristle hair-brushes, as you know, cost from 50c. to $4.50 each. What do you think of the $4 grade offered at 75c.? And that's only a part.

The goods are called "seconds,"—for what reason you would never guess nor care. In every respect they are absolutely perfect, save that in the final polishing of the woods slight scratches, sap-marks and tiny cracks were developed. Not one of these so-called imperfections would affect your choice any; in fact, a careful examination of twenty brushes taken at random revealed visible faults in four only. They may have been present in the other sixteen, but if they were the writer couldn't find them.

There are hair-brushes of all kinds and sizes, in real ebony, olive-wood, satin-wood and foxwood, intended to retail at from 50c. to $4.

Prices are 25c., 50c. and 75c.

There are ebonized hair-brushes, mounted in sterling silver, for 50c., 75c. and 85c.

There are fine, French, four-row tooth brushes, in a large assortment of sizes for Ten Cents each.

There is a good assortment of bath brushes, with adjustable handles, at 20 and 25c. each. Fairly priced at 75c.

On a special table,—Tenth Street Aisle.

A Quartette of Dress Goods Bargains

Gauze Muslins, made of pure silk, deftly striped with satin, daintily printed with the prettiest and "coolest" of designs. Filmy, shimmery, simply-rich, that's the fabric we are selling for 25c. a yard, and making a stir therewith. The price up to last Thursday, here and everywhere, was 60c. a yard. We began with 20,000 yards. We have barely 6,000 yards left,—two days more will end it.

PINEAPPLE GRENADINE, an ever-faithful favorite, at 37½c. a yard. Distinctly a mid-summer dress fabric, and here's a bargain in it long before mid-summer needs are apparent. Sixty-odd patterns. The lowest previous price was 45c.

SCOTCH GALATEA STRIPES at 15c. a yard. It's a 20c. grade of the well-known goods, for they are real Scotch exportations,—not the American copy thereof. A notable fabric for children's Summer dresses. 17 designs to choose among.

BLACK MOHAIR CREPONS,—reduced prices on 23 designs, like this:—

$1.75 and $2 grades at $1.50 yd.
$1.50 and $1.75 grades, $1.25 yd.
$1.25 and $1.50 grades at $1 yd.

In and about the Rotunda.

A Timely Towel Sale

Thousands of dozens; the most wanted goods; the nick of timeliness, and the lowest prices ever marked on equal grades and quantities.

That is the gist of a Wanamaker linen story detailed in full below, that has even more than the usual economic importance.

There couldn't be a time in the year when such a chance as this would be better appreciated. Not one word of what follows should be missed.

At 8c.—Huckaback, with fringed ends; 16x31 in.
At 8c.—Good bleached crash towels for the kitchen; 17x31 in.
At 10c.—Extra heavy crash towels; 17x35 in.
At 10c.—Fringed huckaback; 17x35 in.; the usual 12½c. quality.
At 10c.—Snow white Turkish bath towels; 17x42 in.; our 12½c. kind.
At 12½c.—Bleached Turkish bath towels; large size, heavy quality.
At 10c.—Hemmed huckaback; good quality; 17x33 in.
At 18c.—Big hemmed and fringed Turkish bath towels; 25c. kind.
At 18c.—Heavy hemmed huckaback; 18½x37½ in.
At 18c.—Big handsome fringed damask towels; various prettily colored borders; 23x48 in.; regular 25c. kind.
At 18c.—Damask towels with fringed ends; colored border and plain white; 24x48 in.; 25c. quality.
At 25c.—Extra heavy bleached Irish huckaback; hemmed ends; 21½x33 in.
At 25c.—Fine quality German huckaback; hemstitched ends; 21x43 in.
At 25c.—Irish huckaback; fringed ends; 28x44 in.
At 35c.—Fine quality Irish huckaback; fringed ends; famous "Old Bleach" make; 23½x42 in.; 50c. quality.
At 35c.—Big handsome snow white German damask towels, with knotted fringe and drawn work borders; 24½x48 in.; regular 50c. grade.

TOWELING

At 8c. yd.—Bleached and brown twilled crash; heavy, durable goods; 12½c. kind.
At 10c. yd.—Loom twilled crash.
Fine grade bleached twilled crash; colored line border; 17 in., 16c. kind, at 12½c. yd. 19 in., 18c. kind, at 15c. yd.

Fourth avenue.

More About Women's Tailored Suits

These are late-season prices, and are as low as they are likely to get. It may seem a little odd that the difference in time between a Monday and a Monday should make a $50 suit become a $25 one. But such is mercantile life, the tenets of good merchandising. Tailored costumes in many styles and cloths, but all our own, and consequently all they should be. Two examples of what an advancing season does with fair prices.

At $25 each—An assortment of styles in just the cloths and colors you are choosing when your choice is free. Scarcely two alike. There are many suits in this lot that were priced at $45 and $50 one week ago.

At $40 each—A number of the finest styles we have shown this season, in the richest materials this Spring's fashions knew. Some of these were $75; more were $60.

Second floor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

WOMEN LAWYERS MEET.

Plan at East Orange to Form a Feminine Bar Association.

The women lawyers of New York City and vicinity met on Saturday afternoon for the first time. They met at the invitation of Miss Mary G. Potter of the New York Bar, Miss Mary Philbrook of the New Jersey Bar, and Dr. Mary D. Hussey of the class of 1898 of the New York University Law School at the residence of Dr. Hussey, on Arlington Avenue, East Orange. The meeting was held under the trees, where refreshments were served in the intervals of business. Fourteen New York and three New Jersey lawyers were present, besides sixteen graduates of the New York University Law School who have not yet taken the bar examinations. Most of these lawyers have received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the New York University, although one graduate of the Cornell Law School was present.

There was a lively discussion, in which most of those present took part, as to organizing in some manner for mutual benefit. After many views had been expressed the following committee was appointed to consider the question and call another meeting: Miss Gail Laughlin, Miss Mary G. Potter, Miss Rosalie Loew, Miss Mary Philbrook, Dr. Mary D. Hussey, Mrs. Dangerfield, and Mrs. Rose Levere.

Miss Mary Philbrook of Newark, attorney for the New Jersey Legal Aid Society, presided, and among those who took part in the discussions were Mrs. Levere, Miss Edith A. Reiffert, Miss Laughlin, a graduate of the class of 1898 of the Cornell Law School; Miss Isabella Pettus, President of the Alumnae Association of the Women's Law Class; Miss Rosalie Loew, one of the attorneys for the New York Legal Aid Society; Mrs. F. H. Carpenter, attorney for the Society of New England Women; Mrs. Dangerfield Potter, Miss Alice Serber, Miss Julia A. Wilson, and Miss Ethel R. Evans.

Appreciated in Washington.

"Baseball's a great institution," exclaimed the acrimonious man.

"I thought you were against it?"

"I used to be, but I've changed my mind. It's a great thing. There ought to be more of it. It gives people something to talk about besides politics."—Washington Star.

The Wanamaker Store.

Success Succeeds Success

A year ago we closed the Wanamaker History Club because we had sold our edition of Ridpath's History—at an average saving of $25 to each of our club members.

That was the largest transaction in books we know anything about—with one exception.

Now we are closing the Wanamaker Library Club because our edition of the International Library will be entirely sold out within the next nine days.

The Library Club has been a greater success than the History Club. The saving to each club member averages $44.

Almost every day since the close of the History Club we have had to refuse orders for Ridpath's History from people who wanted to secure the reduced price after it was too late.

No doubt there will be hundreds, thousands likely, who will come in to buy the *International Library* after June 14th, only to find that the half-price chance is gone.

WILL IT BE YOU?

Suppose you take a set of the International to the country with you this Summer instead of paper novels? Wouldn't you get just as much fun out of the Library? Its editors tried to select the most interesting things from the best books in all the world. Wouldn't you be just this much ahead—that you would have the satisfaction that always comes from doing something worth while?

The 20 big volumes of the International contain the *best* stories, the *best* poems, the *best* essays, the *best* of everything that has ever been written. The wisest book experts in Europe and America made the selections. Is it likely you could choose better for yourself? Even if you could choose better, isn't it worth while to have their selections before you, just to compare your own with?

And the illustrations—503 of them—all full page and beautifully executed, a big picture gallery of the persons, places and subjects famed in song and story.

They will be the favorite books in every home they enter.

Mail this Coupon To-day. (T.)

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.

Enclosed find $1 for membership in the Wanamaker Library Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

Name_____

Address_____

The Club Price Is Only One-Half the Publishers' Lowest Price

The complete set (20 big vols), any binding, is sent to those joining the Wanamaker Club. The membership fee is **ONLY $1.** You are allowed ten days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly, for 15 months, $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable. Specimen pages and full information concerning club membership mailed free.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

TWO CENTURIES OF TEA

Virtues the Chinese Believed They Found in the Plant.

THE WORLD'S FAVORITE DRINK

First Tea Imported from China—Then the Japanese and Formosa Varieties Grew More Popular.

While investigating the history of tea, an English writer came across a rare manuscript in the British Museum giving a quaint summary of the virtues of the herb called tea or chée. It was dated Oct. 20, 1686, and purported to be a translation from the Chinese, as follows:

1. It purifies the Blood that which is Grosse and Heavy.
2. It vanquisheth heavy Dreams.
3. It easeth the Brain of heavy Damps.
4. Easeth and Cureth giddiness and pains in the Heade.
5. Prevents the Dropsie.
6. Drieth moist humors in the Heade.
7. Consumes Rawnesse.
8. Opens Obstructions.
9. Clears the Sight.
10. Cleanseth and Purifieth humors and hot Liver.
11. Purifieth defects of the bladder and Kidneys.
12. Vanquishes superfluous Sleep.
13. Drives away dizziness, makes one nimble and Valiant.
14. Encourages the Heart and drives away Feare.
15. Drives away paines of the Collick.
16. Strengthens the inward parts and quickens the understanding.
17. Strengthens the Memory.
18. Sharpens the will and quickens the understanding.
19. Purges safely the Gaul.
20. Strengthens the use of due benevolence.

From the foregoing it seems that the "cup that cheers" was a beverage very highly esteemed in England 200 years ago. Its introduction was an event of great significance. Its medicinal and wholesome qualities had been proclaimed in advance, and its arrival was hailed with delight as a substitute for intoxicants.

Tea did not became a popular beverage for a long period, as the masses were precluded from drinking it by reason of its exorbitant price. The Dutch East India Company monopolized the traffic and supplied the limited demand for many years. Later, when England and other nations effected treaties with China, tea became an extensive article of commerce in Europe. It figured conspicuously as a bone of contention between the mother country and her colonies in 1773 in Boston and other ports. It was a luxury enjoyed by the aristocracy in the colonies up to 1790, in which year 88 pounds were imported direct from China in an American vessel. In the next decade the entire importation was 1,343 pounds. In 1801-02 came 9,451 pounds; in 1815-16 came 20,820 pounds. A portion of this was exported to England. The consumption in 1820 was less than one-half pound per capita. From this date up to 1850 the importations were about equal to the consumption, which had increased to 1.22 pounds per capita.

At this period the treaty ports, namely, Foo-Choo, Shanghai, Amoy, Hongkong, and Canton, were declared open. The influx of China's productions increased slowly, as the transportation was made in old hulks, which required from twelve to fourteen months for each voyage. Later, the clipper ships replaced these, and the time was lessened to five months. The Suez Canal reduced the time to sixty days, and now the Pacific Mail steamers and railroads deliver goods from China and Japan in this city within thirty days.

Previous to 1856 China produced nine-tenths of all the tea grown. The varieties comprised green, English breakfast, or Congow, Oolong, Powchong, and Bohea. The advent of Japanese tea in 1855-6 opened a new feature in the United States markets. Its first appearance was not inviting, as it was uncolored, and was packed in uncouth wooden boxes, unmatted. The science of preparation was then unknown to the Japanese. There was apparently no limit to the production of this tea, and its cup quality was delicious. When a treaty was concluded with Japan in 1859 Americans gained access to the tea markets of that country, and without delay proceded to manipulate the leaf so as to make it more acceptable in our markets. The distinctive feature of the tea in infusion popularized it, and the demand soon exceded that of all other kinds. This remained the case for a number of years.

In 1869 Formosa tea was introduced here direct from the virgin soil. Its advent produced no little excitement, as the tea was superior in every respect to any then imported. When it was exposed in bulk it filled the room with a delightful odor, and from the infusion came a flavor resembling the extract of flowers—a perfect bouquet—the higher grades excelling in this respect. This character of tea is in greater demand and consumption in excess of all other kinds.

Tea is picked each year from May to September. The first picking is in May, the second in June and July, and the third in August and September. The latter comprises inferior grades and refuse.

During the civil war Congress imposed a duty of 20 cents per pound on tea. Gradually prices advanced, until the best grades of green tea sold from first hands at $1.50 to $2.50 a pound. The lowest grade was 90 cents; Formosas, $1.75; Foo-Choo, $1.50; Amoy Oolongs, $1 to $1.25, &c. These prices were maintained until the duty was removed in 1872, from which time prices declined down to 1883, when the Tea Adulteration bill became a law. Under the operation of this law millions of pounds of tea unfit for consumption were rejected. The Government appointed examiners for the ports of New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and Tacoma. Under their supervision the rejections were submitted to a Board of Arbitrators. If their rejections were sustained, the tea was reshipped or destroyed. Like most laws a way was found to evade it, and relief was sought and found in the Standard law of April, 1897. This proved to be a sanitary measure, and no impure or unwholesome tea is now admitted. This law was rendered necessary by the fact that foreign capital was largely employed to throw upon the markets of this country the refuse and impure stock from China and Japan. No other country would admit it. No other country admitted tea free of duty.

Previous to 1875 all engaged in the importation of tea prospered and made fortunes. During the civil war and up to that date every dollar invested paid from 25 to 100 per cent. profit; since, there have been very few years when the profits exceeded the losses. Some of the largest and oldest houses in China have been wrecked in the last decade, such as Russell & Co., Colgate, Baker & Co., and Adamson, Bell & Co. These failures forced many here to retire. Many dealers of prominence in the trade here twenty years ago were forced into retirement and are forgotten.

The increased production of tea in Ceylon and India during the last ten years, in addition to that from China and Japan, has tended to depress values. A review of the yearly importations for twenty years is interesting: In 1875 this country received 63,000,000 pounds value, $22,000,000; in 1890 the receipts were 83,000,000 pounds, and the value $16,000,000; in 1895 the figures were 98,000,000 pounds, and the value $13,000,000; in 1896 110,000,000 pounds and $13,500,000 in value, and in 1897, 93,000,000 pounds, and $12,000,000 in value.

It will be observed that receipts increased 75 per cent. and values decreased 45 per cent. This is largely accounted for in the excess of inferior goods.

The consumption in the United States in 1896 was 100,000,000 pounds, or about 1.36 pounds per capita. At the same time, in England and her possessions, 221,000,000 pounds were used, or 5.65 pounds per capita.

It may be of interest to many to know the rates of duty on tea imposed by the United States from 1816 to 1872. These were as follows: In 1816, transported by United States vessels, 28 cents a pound; by foreign vessels, 38 cents a pound. This was changed in 1830 to 12 cents in the case of United States vessels and 20 cents in the case of foreign vessels. From 1832 to 1842, when entering by United States vessels, tea was admitted free, when on foreign vessels the duty was 10 cents a pound. During the civil war, on Aug. 5, 1861, a fifteen-cent duty was imposed. Dec. 24, 1861, it was changed to 20 cents. June 30, 1864, an additional 5 cents was added, making it 25 cents. This rate was continued to July 14, 1870, when it was reduced to 15 cents a pound. May 1, 1872, it was made free, and until June 13, 1898, it was exempt from duty.

J. A.

KANSAS AS A WOOL COUNTRY.

Remarkable Records of Shearings Reported by the State Department of Agriculture.

TOPEKA, June 3.—A suggestion as to the adaptability of Kansas for wool production is afforded by well-attested records of some of its flocks, which are easily accessible, says Secretary F. D. Coburn of the Kansas Department of Agriculture in the board's recent quarterly report devoted to "The Modern Sheep." One of these, consisting of several hundred head of thoroughbred and high-grade merinos, has had for many years and still has its home in Sedgwick County.

At a public shearing a four-year-old ram of this flock, weighing 120 pounds after shearing, yielded a fleece of one year and sixteen days' growth, weighing, wholly without artificially weighting or "doctoring," 52 pounds—by 7½ pounds the heaviest authenticated year's growth ever shorn. The same ram, when two and three years old, sheared 37½ and 44¼ pounds, respectively, making an average yield of 44 3-5 pounds for each of the three years, or more than any year-old fleece ever previously taken from a sheep. The two heaviest fleeces ever taken from a sheep in two consecutive years were also his.

This animal was born and reared in Kansas, and his sire at one time produced a fleece of 33 pounds and 13 ounces, which weighed 13 pounds 4 ounces of cleansed wool ready for the spindle, or 2 pounds and 2 ounces heavier than any cleansed fleece of which there is record. While the foregoing is a wonderful record for a single sheep, the ram mentioned does not by any means stand alone in the phenomenal yields of wool in Kansas, for to this same Kansas flock to which he belonged stands the credit of producing the heaviest fleece ever shorn from a yearling ram—28 pounds; and also 28 pounds—fourteen month's growth—from a yearling ewe.

In addition to all this, there was sheared from a three-year-old ram a fleece of one year and three days' growth, weighing forty-six pounds; from a ewe, a fleece weighing thirty pounds. Forty-seven two-year-olds averaged twenty-seven and a quarter pounds; twenty-seven yearlings made an average of a small fraction less than eighteen pounds per fleece, while the entire registered flock of 247 head made the remarkable average of eighteen pounds twelve ounces each. Three breeding rams sheared thirty-eight and a half, forty-one, and forty-one and a half pounds respectively; a five-year-old ewe, with a sucking lamb, twenty-seven pounds fourteen ounces, and a yearling ram, twenty-four and three-quarter pounds. Taken all together, this showing is so remarkable as to be well nigh incredible, but as the shearing was done in public, the weights, as published, can be verified by numerous reputable witnesses.

In view of the above, it is interesting to know something of the management of these sheep. They were never permitted to go hungry nor want for pure water; they were carefully housed each night during the Winter and at all times when the weather was stormy. In the Winter these sheep were fed principally on corn, corn fodder, and sheaf oats, along with a light ration of cottonseed meal. The cottonseed meal kept them in a good, healthy condition, and has much the same effect as feeding turnips, beets, and other roots. While it seems to be an excellent food for producing heavy fleeces, it is not esteemed equal to corn for fattening. For rapid fattening, a ration of corn in the morning and cottonseed meal in the evening were found to give very satisfactory results.

THE MURDER OF COL. FOUNTAIN.

Capt. Curry Says that Cattle Thieves Conspired to Kill Four Men.

HILLSBOROUGH, New Mexico, June 4.—Capt. George Curry, former Sheriff of Lincoln County, has arrived here and discloses information that has been heretofore well guarded concerning a conspiracy to murder four men, of whom the only one actually killed was Col. Fountain. Capt. Curry does not implicate Lee and Gilliland, who are now being tried for the murder of Col. Fountain and his son, but says:

"If the Court will admit my evidence I can tell who planned the killing and who vainly lay in wait for Col. Fountain at a time before he was killed.

"'Billick' Miller, one of my prisoners, made a confession to me, which I have kept secret, having no occasion to divulge it till now. There were three men in the plot, and all had been indicted for stealing cattle. I had been instrumental in some of the cases, and they agreed to put me out of the way, too. James E. Cree of the V. V. Cattle Company, a large Scotch syndicate, was to be killed. I told him quietly what I knew, and he, fearing that he would yet be murdered, returned to Scotland and is waiting until this affair is settled. W. C. McDonald of the Carrizzo Cattle Company, another who was active in the prosecution of the cattle thieves, was to murdered, as was Col. Fountain, who was the attorney for the Southeastern New Mexico Cattle Company. Miller was convicted of cattle stealing, and the two other conspirators carried out but a part of their agreement."

Capt. Curry added that Miller told him that the bodies of Col. Fountain and his son are buried in the White Sands, near the Sacramento Mountains. A thorough search of these sands may disclose the bodies, but it is feared that the drifting nature of the soil will have buried them too deep. Capt. Curry held a conference with the attorneys for the defense, and the indications are that they will use him as a witness.

WESTERN TOWN ON WHEELS.

Sold Out to a Rival Town, with Which It Is to be Consolidated.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, June 4.—Mountain View, Oklahoma, that was organized in a day, broke another record to-day. A rival town existed a mile and a half west, and it was deemed advisable to consolidate it with Mountain View.

Oakdale, the rival, was purchased outright for $34,380, and now is on wheels and strung out on the road to Mountain View.

This is probably the first case of buying a whole town that the annals of the West record.

A Chicago Coroner Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Deputy Coroner M. F. Mandelbaum committed suicide at his home late last night, shooting himself through the head. It is not known why he did it. Last Fall he was struck on the head at a ward meeting, and his assailant was instantly killed by some one. Mandelbaum was prominent as a Republican politician, and had held several offices. He was born thirty-eight years ago in Rochester, N. Y., but had lived here since his childhood. He was married and had several children.

Ship Timber Manufacturer a Suicide.

WARREN, Ohio, June 4.—W. C. Stiles, a well-known ship-timber manufacturer, committed suicide to-day. Ill-health was the cause. He owned large mills in Ohio and Tennessee. He was a member of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry during the civil war.

Senator Fairbanks Off for Alaska.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Senator Fairbanks of Indiana and Mrs. Fairbanks and Controller of the Currency Dawes, with Mrs. Dawes, left here to-day for Seattle, where they will embark on the McCulloch for a visit to Alaskan points.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Demand for Dry Goods Causes Advances in Several Lines.

DRESS GOODS BUSINESS QUIET

Little Change Noted in Condition of the Cotton Goods Market—Imported Hosiery Active.

The general tone of the dry goods market as a whole still continues to show improvement. The manufacturing clothier is beginning to do business in earnest, and has during the week placed a number of good duplicate orders for Fall weights. As conditions now are, any business done by the clothier must almost immediately be reflected to the primary market, and the next few weeks will develop without doubt an excellent amount of trading.

The advance on piece dyes started the ball rolling, and during the week several important lines have been advanced on an average of 5 per cent., and one or two reported as having advanced 7½ per cent. These advances have included all worsted fancies and cotton-back fancy worsteds and cotton mixed. Some lines of woblens also have been very sharply advanced. One line of fancy cassimeres is reported to have been raised 10½ points, but the line is practically sold up.

In regard to the piece dyes, which have been advanced from 5 to 7½ per cent., this does not seem to act as a check in any way on the clothiers' demand, but, on the contrary, they are even more anxious today to place good contracts if reasonably quick deliveries can be promised. These promises cannot always be given, and this leads to the "shopping" on the part of the clothier for the goods almost regardless of prices.

Cady worsteds are being contracted for in a gratifying way. The market is pretty well cleaned up on these goods, and indications point to further advances in the near future. Piece-dyed serges are also very popular in all weights from 12 ounce to 24 ounce, though 16 ounce weights take the bulk of the orders. Fancy worsteds are in good demand, particularly stripes. This demand is for all grades, ranging from $1.50 up to $5 per yard, though the best business by far is on lines costing from $1.75 to $2.50 per yard.

Fancy cotton mixed worsteds have been quite lively in prices, ranging from 75 cents to $1.25, with the best business at $1.10 and $1.15. Cheviots in novelty fancies have had the biggest business of that line, at around $1.25. Patterns and colorings of a bright, nobby character are most popular, and are to be found in great varieties. All-wool cassimeres from $1 to $2 show a fair business, but it is not up to the old lines.

All agents are speaking confidently of the approaching Spring season. There is a considerable speculation in regard to the price basis. The market will naturally wait for the "combination" to set the pace. There is some danger that the smaller mills will hasten their opening on account of the already well-cleaned-up condition of the light weights. In fact, contracts have already been taken at an advance of only 2½ cents over current ruling prices.

There is an increase to be noted in the supplementary business for overcoatings. This is not as yet general, and some agents have felt very little of it. Plain and fancy-backed coverts at from $1 to $1.75 have secured business. Kerseys are quiet, although some business is coming to hand for $1 and $1.25 goods. There are inquiries for $1 all-wool kerseys, but nothing of consequence found. Friezes are fairly active at from $1.05 to $1.15 for 34 and 36 ounce goods. Beavers are slow and chinchillas moderate.

Wool and worsted dress goods are quiet, as a rule, though there has been some fair trading. There have been a number of buyers in the market, but their purchases have run to broadcloths, henriettas, cashmeres, serges, &c. It is not possible to form any clear idea of what fabrics will take the lead when the reorder business finally develops, but for plain goods it looks the brightest. In fancies, hopes are placed on zibeline plaids. Crépons are expected to hold their own, both in imported and domestic makes. Homespuns will undoubtedly be good. There is a moderate business coming forward in cloakings, in venetians and kerseys, and something in coverts and beavers.

There is practically no change to note in the condition of the cotton goods market. Business has been refused for brown cottons in heavy sheetings, though the demand has been good. Prices are without change. Lightweight coarse and fine brown and gray goods are also very firm. Bleached cottons, owing to the non-availability of supplies, are quiet, except for forward delivery. Blue denims show more activity, on a basis of 9 cents for nine-ounce goods.

Dark fancy calicoes for Fall have been fairly active, both from buyers on the spot and salesmen on the road. Standard makes accept orders "at value only," except in one or two cases, where sellers have accepted 5½ cents, long price. There is a quiet business in light fancies, but the market is well cleaned up.

There has been a most satisfactory and steady business in imported hosiery. All fine lines are very short, and prices are exceptionally strong. Extracted goods, particularly in blue and black, have been received very favorably, although the selling is largely confined to the small polka-dot effects.

There is little life to be found in the underwear department. The reorder business has not yet begun to show much activity, and the lightweights are doing very little. This is expected at just this season, and the agents are not very much disappointed at it. Fiat goods are still looking for the business that was formerly accorded them, but they are not all taken up yet, although as a rule most of the production is disposed of by the 1st of April.

Fancy underwear for the warm weather has, taking the season through, been a good line, and the market is in a good condition in this direction. In the Fall lines, there have been some very fine goods shown in fancies, not, as a rule, of the glaring colors that have been seen this Spring, but in those that will appeal to good taste. Some of the patterns and colorings will not only sell well, but will materially assist in the trimming of the windows of any retail store.

DISCONTENT AT SANTIAGO.

Gen. Brooke Appoints a Press Censor to Regulate Newspapers.

SANTIAGO, June 4.—In view of the continued publication of inflammatory editorials in the local press, Governor General Brooke has issued an order directing the appointment of a press censor for Santiago. The editors are indignant, but the public generally is pleased.

The seditious articles have not been in any sense an expression of the general opinion. Several anonymous letters have been received by United States military officers here threatening an uprising at an early date unless certain concessions, essentially preposterous, are granted. One of these communications names June 20 as the date fixed for an outbreak.

New Race Track for Havana.

HAVANA, June 4.—Several influential residents are planning to form a stock company and to buy land suitable for a jockey club and race track, the intention being to have a meeting in February, continuing for a week. Large purses will be offered, and the enterprise will be conducted in connection with the American Southwestern Circuit, the horses leaving here in time for the Spring races in New Orleans. Lieut. Mitchell of the Signal Corps, Assistant Auditor Halford, and the enlisted man, who were injured in yesterday's races, are doing well, and no anxiety is felt regarding any of them.

Capt. Brickley's Valuable Lantern.

A valuable war relic is in the possession of Capt. W. C. Brickley of 373 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. It is the old lantern which has been kept in Santiago for more than two centuries. In 1580 it was presented to the Morro Castle by a Spanish Admiral, who had used it on his flagship. It was afterward removed to the arsenal, where it illuminated the courtyard for over seventy-five years.

Embargo on Mail for Texas Removed.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 4.—State Health Officer Blunt to-day acceded to the demands of business men of Texas who have interests in New Orleans, and issued instructions for the admission of New Orleans mail into Texas, provided that new mail clerks are substituted at the Louisiana border. Dr. Blunt received a telegram from the Marine Hospital Service surgeons this morning, declaring that the recent case in New Orleans which led to the establishment of the Texas quarantine was not yellow fever.

THE WORLD'S COAL OUTPUT.

This Country Will Probably Soon Lead All Others in Production, but Takes Low Rank in Exports.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The coal production and consumption of the world during the past fifteen years are presented in some tables just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. These show that while the United Kingdom is still the largest coal producer of the world, the United States is a close second, and if the present rate of gain is continued, will soon become the leading coal producing country of the world.

The coal production of the United Kingdom in 1897 was 202,000,000 tons, that of the United States 170,000,000 tons, Germany 91,000,000, France 30,000,000, Belgium 22,000,000, Austria-Hungary 12,000,000, Russia nearly 10,000,000, Australasia nearly 6,000,000, Japan over 5,000,000, British India 4,000,000, Canada nearly 4,000,000, and Spain 2,000,000. No other country reached 1,000,000 tons in production.

The United States has gained much more rapidly during the fifteen years under consideration than has the United Kingdom or any of the important coal producing countries of the world, her gain during the fifteen years being over 73 per cent., and that of the United Kingdom less than 24 per cent. The announcement just made by the geological survey that the coal product of the United States in 1898 was 219,836,000 short tons against 226,287,000 for Great Britain shows that the United States will soon become the leading coal producing nation.

As an exporter of coal, however, the United States takes low rank in proportion to its production, and stands fourth in the list of countries. In 1897, the exportations [illegible] from the United Kingdom were 48,000,000 tons, from Germany 12,000,000, from Belgium over 6,000,000, and from the United States a little less than 4,000,000. In 1898, the quantity exported was slightly above 4,000,000 tons. Australasia comes next to the United States, her exports amounting to nearly 3,000,000 tons, while France exported about 2,500,000, Japan 2,000,000, and Canada about 1,250,000 tons in 1897.

France is the largest coal importing country, her importations in 1897 being nearly 12,000,000 tons, while Germany imported 6,000,000, Austria-Hungary 5,600,000, Italy 4,250,000, Canada nearly 4,000,000, Belgium nearly 3,000,000, Russia 2,500,000, Sweden over 2,250,000, the United States nearly 1,500,000, and Australasia 7,000,000.

Great Britain is also the largest consumer of coal in proportion to population, her coal consumption in 1897 being 3.87 tons per capita, that of Belgium 2.70 tons, the United States 2.42, Germany 1.58, Canada 1.25, France 0.98, Australasia 0.97, Sweden 0.50, Austria-Hungary 0.37, Spain 0.19, Italy 0.15, Russia 0.09, and Japan 0.07 of a ton per capita.

According to these figures, which are summarized from a report of the production of the principal countries of the world, just issued by the British Government, the United States now produces about 30 per cent. of the coal of the world, the coal production of the fifteen countries enumerated being in 1897 566,000,000 tons, of which the United States produced 179,000,000, while in 1883 she produced but 27 per cent. of the total coal product. The 1898 figures make an even more satisfactory showing for the United States.

CALLS LABOR MEN SELFISH.

Delegate Perrine Rebukes Trades Unions at a Meeting of the Central Federated Union.

Delegate William A. Perrine of the Iron Moulders yesterday administered a rebuke to the selfishness of trades unions at the meeting of the Central Federated Union. He read a letter from Assemblyman Streifler expressing regret that the Central Federated Union had passed a vote of censure on Assemblyman John J. O'Connell for voting in favor of the bill permitting locomotive and marine engineers to obtain licenses as stationary engineers after passing a satisfactory examination. The letter said that it savored of injustice to censure Assemblyman O'Connell, as he had always been a friend of labor unions. A similar letter was received from J. P. Hooley, Chairman of the Workingmen's State Federation. Many unions had been in favor of the bill, it said, and Mr. O'Connell thought that he was carrying out the wishes of organized labor in voting for it.

Then Delegate Perrine said: "The trouble with New York unions is their darned selfishness. They call capitalists selfish, but they could give the capitalists points when it comes to intolerance. The New York unions want to build a wall around themselves, and let no one work at their trade. If people came from New Jersey to work here, that have as good a right to work as any one else, they are called scabs. What right have stationary engineers' unions here to keep other people from working at their trade if those people are crowded out in other branches through such changes as the use of electricity for steam? The New York unions are making a laughing stock of themselves, and if they do not adopt a more liberal and sensible policy they will gain the contempt of every good citizen."

The Central Federated Union received a letter from the War Department in reply to a letter from the union asking whether the department was responsible for Gen. Merriam's actions in the Coeur d'Alene district. The gist of the reply, which has been published, was that Gen. Merriam had done his duty.

Delegate Harris said he was shocked at the reply, which meant nothing at all. He said: "I do not object to the General's preserving the peace, but I do object to his edicts calling on the men to leave the labor unions, and in referring to the unions as criminal organizations. Trades unions have always been in favor of peace. It was the other side that created the disturbance. During the railroad strikes in Buffalo the railroad companies burned 300 old cars, and said that the strikers did it."

Delegate Hawkes said that at a conference of representatives of labor unions held last week at 28 Lafayette Place resolutions were passed denouncing Gen. Merriam, and demanding his recall, and that copies of the resolution had been sent to all unions, with a request to indorse the resolution, and send it to the War Department. The meeting sanctioned the action of the conference, and directed the Secretary to write to the War Department stating that its reply was unsatisfactory, and asking for the revocation of Gen. Merriam's order in regard to trades unions.

A letter was received from the Druggists' League, whose bill for shorter hours was killed, saying that it was going to demand the passage of a municipal ordinance for drug stores. This ordinance will provide that drug stores may "open on Sundays and legal holidays and after 8 P. M. on weekdays only for the sale of surgical dressings and medical supplies on the written order of a practicing physician for immediate use under penalty of $50 fine for every violation of the ordinance." The letter further said that soon the Druggists' League would organize a system of sanitary pharmacies.

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League said that Gov. Roosevelt had many friends among drug store proprietors; that the Lieutenant Governor was closely allied to the drug trade, and that Senator Platt was formerly a druggist.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Municipal Legislation.

THE BAKER AND HOWARD FEUD.

Col. Williams of the Lexington Battalion May Need Reinforcements.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 4.—Friends and relatives of the members of the Lexington battalion of the State Guard, which left here yesterday for Clay County to prevent trouble between the Baker and Howard families while some of the former are being tried for killing members of the Howard family, are greatly alarmed over the news that Col. Williams has asked that more troops be held in readiness to reinforce the battalion at Manchester.

Col. Williams adds that the men are deserting, and that Surgeon Wheeler did not appear as ordered, thus leaving the battalion without a doctor. Owing to reports which Col. Williams has heard at London about arms and ammunition being shipped to the Howards, he fears there will be an attempt to take the Bakers away from the troops and kill them.

Col. Williams also states in his telegram that troops are needed in London to prevent bloodshed over the failure of the jury in the case of Lawyer E. K. Wilson to agree last night. The people accuse Judge Colson of ruling in favor of the prisoner. The lives of both Colson and Wilson are threatened.

Unknown Spanish Steamer Wrecked.

LONDON, June 4.—It has just been learned that an unknown Spanish steamer was wrecked last night near Sunderland. Nothing further of the disaster is known here.

NOTICE: Our wagons make daily deliveries along the sea coast, from Atlantic Highlands to Ocean Grove and all intermediate points.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AV.

SPECIAL: Apply at superintendent's desk for a transfer card. It will greatly facilitate shopping throughout the store. This system enables you to buy from all departments without making a payment until your final purchase is made.

14c. for 40c. Imported Novelty Cottons.

Weaves—Zephyr Ginghams and Madras Cloth. Styles—plain, corded, tucked and tufted. Designs—broche figures, bayadere and cluster stripes, plaids and checks. Colors—more tints and beautiful combinations than we can describe or catalogue. Widths—28, 30 and 32 inches. Real value—25c., 30c., 35c. and 40c. Our price—14c. Quantity—15,000 yards.

The foregoing are the skeleton details of a transaction in Imported Novelty Cotton Fabrics that holds much interest for every thrifty woman. We've never seen more attractive goods of the same character; we know such qualities never before retailed under 25c., 30c., 35c. and 40c. Your choice while they last at

WORTH 25c. WORTH 30c. WORTH 35c. WORTH 40c. — OUR PRICE **14c.** OUR PRICE — WORTH 25c. WORTH 30c. WORTH 35c. WORTH 40c.

Continuation Sale of Undermuslins.

Corset Covers.

Women's Corset Covers, made of good strong muslin, high neck, square yoke and felled seams; our price . **5c**

Women's Corset Covers, made of nice cambric, square yoke trimmed with embroidery edging; our price . **10c**

Women's Corset Covers, made of good cambric, V-shaped and square yoke, trimmed with wide and narrow embroidery; our price . . **14c**

Women's Corset Covers, made of soft cambric, square yoke, trimmed with one row of inserting and edging; our price **18c**

Women's Corset Covers, made of fine cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks and one row of edging and inserting; our price . . **24c**

Women's Corset Covers, made of choice cambric, square yoke, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and embroidery inserting; our price . . . **29c**

Women's Corset Covers, made of excellent cambric, low neck style, trimmed with lace and embroidery edging; our price **36c**

Women's Corset Covers, made of nice cambric, neck cut low, trimmed with two rows of lace inserting and ribbon beading; our price . . **49c**

Women's Corset Covers, made of splendid cambric, V-shaped back and front, trimmed with tucks and fine embroidery; our price . . **58c**

Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $3.99.

Walking Skirts.

Women's Walking Skirts, made of good strong muslin, umbrella shaped, cambric ruffle and neat tucks; our price **36c**

Women's Walking Skirts, made of good strong muslin, umbrella shaped, lawn ruffle, embroidery and dust ruffle; our price **49c**

Women's Walking Skirts made of good strong muslin, umbrella shaped, cambric ruffle, trimmed with tucks and embroidery edging **49c**

Women's Walking Skirts made of good strong muslin, umbrella shaped, lawn ruffle, trimmed with two rows lace inserting and edging . . **58c**

Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $12.99.

Women's Drawers.

Women's Drawers, made of cambric, yoke band, hemmed and finished with two clusters of three tucks, **18c**

Women's Drawers, made of good muslin, trimmed with tucks and finished with wide embroidery ruffle; our price, **49c**

Women's Drawers, made of good muslin trimmed with tucks and inserting, finished with embroidery ruffle, **49c**

Women's Drawers, made of good muslin trimmed with graduated tucks and fine embroidery ruffle; our price, **58c**

Women's Drawers, made of fine cambric lawn ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace inserting and ruffle, **58c**

Women's Drawers, made of fine cambric, lawn ruffle, two rows Valenciennes lace inserting and lace ruffle; our price, **74c**

Women's Drawers, made of fine cambric, lawn ruffle, three rows lace and two rows embroidery inserting and lace edging, **98c**

Women's Drawers, made of fine cambric, trimmed with wide umbrella-shaped embroidery flounce; our price, **98c**

Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $5.24.

Women's Chemises.

Women's Chemises, made of good strong muslin, finished with plain band, good workmanship; our price, **16c**

Women's Chemises, made of good strong muslin, some with cambric ruffle, some trimmed with lace edging; our price, **18c**

Women's Chemises, made of good strong muslin, finished with corded band, ample width and generous length, our price, **24c**

Women's Chemises, made of good strong muslin, round yoke, trimmed with tucks and two rows of inserting and edging; our price, **36c**

Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $5.99.

Night Gowns.

Women's Night Gowns, made of good strong muslin, high neck and V-shaped yoke, trimmed with cluster of tucks and cambric ruffle; our price . **24c**

Women's Night Gowns, made of good strong muslin, yoke of tucks and two rows of inserting, finished with ruffle **29c**

Women's Night Gowns, made of genuine Masonville muslin, trimmed with clusters of tucks in V-shape effects and beading, finished with ruffle; our price . **36c**

Women's Night Gowns, made of good, strong muslin, square yoke, varied tucks, trimmed with Valenciennes lace inserting and Valenciennes ruffle; our price. **49c**

Women's Night Gowns, made of good, strong muslin, trimmed in V-shaped effects, clusters of tucks, four rows fine inserting and embroidery ruffle; our price **58c**

Women's Night Gowns, made of fine cambric, square yoke formed by two rows of lace and one row of embroidery, ruffle trimmed with lace and embroidery **74c**

Women's Night Gowns, made of fine cambric, square yoke, trimmed with five rows inserting and finished with deep embroidery ruffle; our price **98c**

Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $10.42.

Underskirts.

Women's Underskirts, made of good, strong muslin, nicely hemmed and tucked, liberal fulness and length; our price **18c**

Women's Underskirts, made of good, strong muslin, finished with wide cambric ruffle, trimmed with lace edging; our price **36c**

Women's Underskirts, made of good strong muslin, finished with wide cambric ruffle and three rows of hemstitching; our price . **58c**

Women's Underskirts, made of cambric, fine tucked lawn ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace edging . **74c**

Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $1.84.

Embroideries at Nearly Half Price.

8c. for 12½c. Qualities.

Nainsook Edgings, small, neat, dainty "baby" patterns, designs one inch wide and margin five inches wide; worth 12½c.; our price 8c.

10c. for 15c. Qualities.

Nainsook Edgings, open, showy, elaborate patterns, designs two inches wide and margin five inches wide; worth 15c.; our price 10c.

14c. for 25c. Qualities.

Nainsook and Swiss Edgings, large variety, beautiful patterns, designs four inches wide and margin six inches wide; worth 25c.; our price 14c.

16c. for 35c. Qualities.

Nainsook and Swiss Demi-Flouncings, fine, handsome patterns, designs five inches wide and margin ten inches wide; worth 35c.; our price 16c.

$2.99 for $5.00 Waists.

Women's Waists, made of striped corded taffeta silk, finished with stylish stock collar, lined throughout, all the light, cool colors, including white, pink, cerise, oxblood, turquoise and old blue—the cords are white; worth $5.00; our price, $2.99.

$5.49 for $10.00 Waists.

Women's Waists, made of rich, heavy, handsome taffeta silk; sleeves, body and collar lavishly corded; lined throughout; all colors—white, pale, blue, purple, lavender, pink, cardinal, castor, gray and others; worth $10.00; our price, $5.49.

29c. for Women's 50c. Petticoats.

One hundred dozen Women's Striped Gingham Skirts, finished with one ruffle, worth fifty cents; our price twenty-nine cents.

49c. for Women's 98c. Lawn Kimonas.

We refrain from giving the cause that created this bargain. It is not necessary. The FINAL effects of such an unusual trade triumph is interesting enough—and probably all that you care to read.

One hundred dozen Women's Kimona Dressing Sacques, made of crisp, clear, airy, white lawn with broad lavender, pink and blue borders. We've sold hundreds of the identical garments this season at 98c. This lot will be closed out at 49c.

Men's Undershirts.

Men's pure white cotton merino Undershirts and Drawers, pearl buttons, 34c.

Infants' Long Slips.

Infants' Long Slips, made of cambric, box plait down front, embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; our price . **19c**

Infants' Long Slips, made of cambric, two clusters of three tucks and one box plait down front, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves **19c**

Infants' Long Slips, made of nainsook, three clusters of three tucks across front and embroidery edge; our price **39c**

Infants' Long Slips, made of nainsook, cluster tucks, one box plait down front and embroidery edge on neck and sleeves **39c**

Low Priced Pictures.

Photographs, hand colored, one inch gilt border, Florentine corners, outside measurement 19x24 inches, were $3.98; this sale, $1.98.

Oil Paintings, Venetian marines, by Fabre, two inch gilt frames, outside measurement 13x27 inches, were $9.98; this sale, $4.98.

Photogravures, hand colored, "Love Is Blind" and mate, after Maud Goodman; four inch Flemish oak frame, gilt lining and Florentine corners, outside measurement 25x38 inches, were $13.47 each; this sale, $9.98.

Cameras and Supplies.

Klondike Cameras, $2.69.

Bedford film Cameras, $3.74.

Hawk Eye, Jr., Cameras, $5.99.

Bo-Peep B. Cameras, $9.98.

Good Groceries.

Teas—Finest quality Lily White Chop, small young leaves, delicious flavor and aroma, equal in quality to that sold elsewhere at $1.00 per pound; our regular price, 68c.; Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japan Mixed (Young Hyson and Oolong), this sale 54c.

Vienna Coffee—Blend finest Maracaibo and high grade coffee, commonly sold as Java and Mocha at 25c. per pound; our regular price, 19c.; granulated, roasted in the bean, this sale 15c.

Baking Powder, Red Star brand, finest quality, strictly pure, none better made—5-lb. can, reg. price, $1.29; this sale 99c. 1-lb. can, reg. price, 29c.; this sale 22c. ½-lb. can, reg. price, 15c.; this sale 12c.

Home Use Ammonia, for laundry and toilet use, quart bottle, regular price, 19c.; this sale 15c.

Lemon Cling Peaches, large ripe fruit heavy sugar syrup, regular price, 22c.; this sale 17c.

Cut Glass Tableware.

One thousand choice pieces of Cut Glass including Celery Trays, Berry Bowls, Flower Bowls, Salad Bowls, Water Bottles, Pitchers, Pickle Jars and Decanters, sold elsewhere and really worth from $5.00 to $9.50; we offer them to-morrow at $3.47.

Cottage Dinner Sets.

English Undergiazed Decorated Dinner Sets, containing one hundred pieces, beginning at $5.97 and ranging up as high as you care to pay.

Haviland Decorated and Gilt Dinner Sets, containing one hundred pieces, beginning at $19.97 and ranging up as high as you care to pay.

Quadruple-Plated Silver:

Bon Bon Dishes, twenty styles, some gold lined, 59c.

Nut Bowls, fancy crimped sides, gold lined, 89c.

Crumb Trays and Scrapers, $139.

Chocolate or Cold Tea Pots, several styles to select from, $1.49.

Cake Baskets, new design, $1.69.

Pie Plates, inner dish, $1.98.

Tea Sets, including Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Pitcher, $3.98.

Tables and Rockers.

Bamboo Porch Tables, top covered with grass cloth, 59c.

Bamboo Tabourettes, large size, top covered with grass cloth, 74c.

Bamboo Tea Tables, large size, 24x24 in. top and tray covered with grass cloth, $2.34.

Bamboo Parlor Tables, large size, Japanese pain ted top, $4.49.

Porch Rockers and Arm Chairs, large size, double woven splint seat and back, $1.99.

Reed Sewing Rockers, high back and low arms, $1.99.

Rockers, mahogany finish, large size, high back, upholstered with velour in a variety of colors, $3.24.

Morris Chairs, made of solid oak, brass rod, reversible imitation leather cushions, $3.99.

Beds and Couches.

Divans, for easy corners, full size, all spring edge, upholstered with denim in your choice of colors, $5.49.

White enamelled Iron Beds, brass trimmed, all sizes, $1.99.

White enamelled Iron Beds, brass rail and knobs, extended foot rail, $4.99.

White enamelled Cribs, brass trimmed, including mattress, $6.41.

Wire Springs, heavily woven, for wood or iron beds, all sizes, $1.74.

Mattresses, made of short hair, covered with best A. C. A. tick, full size, $5.99; single size, $3.99.

Carpets—In Annex.

Tapestry Carpets, nine and ten wire grade; better tapestry carpets cannot be found; they are worth 75c., but because the patterns are not strictly new, we'll sell them at 54c.

Tapestry Carpets, highest qualities, the newest and most desirable designs and fine color combinations; worth 80c.; a lucky purchase enables us to sell them at 69c.

Body Brussels Carpets; examine them carefully—you'll not discover a fault. None exists. Goods that are commanding $1.35 elsewhere; we'll close out several patterns at $1.15 and 72c.

Velvet Carpets, choicest Wilton production, freshest designs and latest colorings; the lot includes a large variety of effects for halls and stairs; worth $1.60; our price $1.24.

Japanese Matting.

Eight hundred rolls Cotton-warped Japanese Matting, a tempting assortment of patterns in various bright, clean, strong shades of blue, brown and green; each roll contains full forty yards; our own direct importation; worth $11.00; we'll sell them at $7.69.

Rugs for Summer.

Bromley's reversible Rangpur Smyrna Rugs, beautiful colorings and designs,

Size 6 x 9 ft., our price $4.69.
Size 7½x10½ ft., our price $7.89.
Size 9 x 12 ft., our price $10.24.

Imperial Smyrna Rugs, new designs and colorings,

Size 6 x 9 ft., our price $13.74.
Size 7½x10½ ft., our price $21.24.
Size 9 x 12 ft., our price $28.13.

Upholstery Goods.

Muslin Curtains, dotted and figured, plain fluted ruffle, worth $1.25 per pair; our price 82c.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, Irish Point and Brussels designs, worth $3.75 per pair; our price $2.69.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, handsome designs, worth $6.00 per pair; our price, $4.74.

Mosquito Canopies, made of fine quality net, turnover frames, for single beds, $1.49; ¾ beds, $1.74; full size beds, $1.98. White Enamelled Rods for cottage curtains, including fixtures, 14c.

Japanese Bead and Bamboo Portieres worth $1.25 to $2.25; our price, 74c. and $1.57.

Screens, made of solid oak or mahogany, covered with red, blue and green denim, embroidered in white, worth $12.50; our price, $9.99.

Tapestry and Damask, 3,000 pieces, some 1½ yds. length, suitable for cushion covers, worth 30c., 50c., 75c., $1.25 and $2.00; our price, 15c. 24c., 44c., 89c. and $1.24.

Heavy Satin Faced Tapestry, worth $2.00 per yard; our price, $1.44.

Sofa Pillows, covered with figured Sateen, corded edge, size 24x24 inches, 75c.

Real Silk Values.

Printed India Silk. The spinning is smooth and even and will wear wonderfully. The grounds are navy blue, prettied with printed white patterns, small, neat effects, 27 in. wide, remarkable value at 39c.

White Pongee Silk, a limp, clingy, filmy fabric, with the real crepe de chine finish. It will not crush or crack, it will launder like linen, ideal for Summer, 30 in. wide; many stores ask $1.00; our price, 58c.

Corded Taffeta Silk, very high grade, all the dainty, delicate, charming summer tints. The cords are firm and decided—they rise like silken welts, forming plaids and stripes, 27 in. wide; the same silks are sold elsewhere at $1.75 and $2.00; our price $1.09.

Black Taffeta Silk, extra fine lustre, especially adapted for waists and traveling dresses, 24 in. wide; this quality cannot be duplicated under $1.00; our price, 79c.

Black Peau de Soie, soft, mellow finish rich, brilliant black. We secured these goods just in time to escape the effect of the recent advance. They are worth $1.50; our price, 99c.

Women's Suits.

Women's Suits, made of good quality cheviots, in navy and black; jaunty reefer coat, lined throughout with taffeta silk; gored circular skirt, lined with percaline; worth $12.00; our price, $7.81.

Women's Suits, made of good cheviots, in navy and black; fly-front coat, lined with black taffeta silk; gored circular skirt, lined with percaline; worth $15.50; our price, $10.98.

Women's Suits, made of fine fabrics, fitted, Eton and reefer coats, new shaped skirts, entire garment lined throughout with superior quality taffeta silk; worth $35.00; our price, $19.99.

Women's Skirts.

Women's Skirts, made of crash, trimmed with straps and buttons; also of plain white pique, linen and polka dotted duck, $1.31.

Women's Skirts, made of white pique, linen and satin finished denims, plain or trimmed in a variety of styles, $5.86.

Women's Bicycle Skirts, made of Oxford cheviots, gored style, deep facing and rows of stitching, $3.24.

Women's tailor made Skirts, of gray homespuns and black cheviots, gored circular style, lined with percaline, worth $7.50; our price, $4.98.

$3.91 for $5 Linen Skirts.

This item is entitled to extra emphasis. You've never seen the equal of these skirts for the money. They are made of strong, good quality linen, lapped tailor seams, panel front, habit back, very latest effect. The cloth is thoroughly shrunk. A drenching in the hardest thunder shower of summer will not affect their shape or injure the fitting. They are regular $5.00 values, but we make the price $3.91.

Children's Jackets.

Children's jaunty double-breasted Reefers, made of white pique, new style sailor collar, trimmed with inserting and embroidery edging, sizes 4 to 10 years, $1.88.

Children's Reefers, tailor made or with trimmed sailor collars, wool mixtures, lined with taffeta silk, sizes 4 to 14 years, worth $4.75; our price, $2.98.

Art Embroideries.

Hemstitched linen Tray Cloths, stamped with floral designs, open drawn work corners, size 18x27 in.; sold elsewhere at 25c.; our price, 16c.

White linen Photograph Frames, white enamelled moulding, cabinet size, stamped with floral designs, sold regularly at 41c.; this sale, 19c.

Hemstitched Scarfs, extra double hemstitched border, stamped with floral designs, size 17x50 in.; sold elsewhere at 50c.; our price, 29c.

Two Hosiery Specials.

Men's prime "Hermsdorf" black cotton Half Hose, guaranteed real Maco, absolutely fast and stainless, double soles, high spliced heels; 12c.

Children's fast black and tan Hose, derby ribbed and one-one ribbed; tans are of superior lisle thread, double knees, full regular made; blacks and seamless and full regular made; 19c.

Men's Belts.

Men's Belts, made of fine quality pigskin grain leather, lined and stitched, horseshoe buckle, worth 75c.; our price, 43c.

Women's Belts.

Black beaded Elastic Belts, one inch wide, hand made beaded buckle, sold regularly at 49c. this sale, 29c.

Hair Brooches.

An immense assortment of ten and fourteen carat gold Brooches, all the fancy shapes, plain and enameled, set with imitation and real pearls, made with wide, strong, firm tongues. Similar Brooches are sold elsewhere from $3.50 to $30; our prices range from $2.49 to $24.94.

Exceptional Corsets.

The well-known "J. B." Corsets, covered with fine jeans, solidly boned; white, drab and black, worth $1.00; our price 49c.

Another line of "J. B." Corsets, covered with pretty fancy figured materials, trimmed with lace and ribbon, worth $1.25; our price, 59c.

Women's Wrappers.

Women's Wrappers, made of sheer lawn, daintily figured, ruffle around yoke and trimmed with Valenciennes lace, at 69c.

Women's Wrappers, made of figured lawn, fancy white yoke, trimmed with good quality embroidery, at 99c.

Women's Wrappers, made of thin, white lawn, ruffle around yoke, also on skirt, exceptional value at 89c.

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MR. GAGE ON THE TREASURY.

In The North American Review for June, Mr. LYMAN J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury, has a very remarkable article, which we urge every business man who cares to look beyond the events of the week to read and study.

If one stops to think of it, it is a pathetic article. We are fond of calling ours a great country. In the energy of its people, in the range and extent of its territory and its resources, in the growth and capacity for growth of its population and its industries, it is undoubtedly a very great country. The achievements of its Government in the direction of revenue and loans are the admiration and despair of the financiers of the Old World, and its rescue from blunders and vices under which any other country would stagger is a constant source of wonder. Mr. GAGE'S simple statement of the history of his department in the Spanish war is a striking instance of that to which we refer. At the close of the year, after paying $240,000,000 for war expenses, he found himself with $62,000,000, all in gold, more than he had at the beginning. He had spent a war loan of $200,000,000 (for which the subscriptions had reached $1,400,000,000) and $40,000,000 of revenue, and the Treasury was stronger by one-third than when war was declared. Never was there a more impressive demonstration of the enormous reserved strength of the American Nation, and rarely has any other nation been capable of such a demonstration.

Yet the finance minister of the Nation, with this tremendous power of meeting emergencies, now comes before his fellow-countrymen to tell them that the financial system which he is called upon to carry on is so defective and so mistaken that at any time it may inflict "perils and losses" exceeding all those due to commercial hazards; that it may "put all trade and industry at a standstill," bring the Treasury to the "verge of ruin," and cause to the country "appalling disaster." Nor is this the statement of inference and apprehension; it is based on what has actually taken place within the last half-dozen years. And it is not made by any "theorist" or "doctrinaire" or "closet student" of finance; it is made by one of the most successful practical bankers of the Union, the head of the Treasury, with two years of experience in office behind him, at a time when on the surface everything in his department is in excellent condition, and when he is moved to utter his warning only by the overwhelming conviction of the inherent perils in the system he has had to administer.

The vice of the system of which Mr. GAGE gives warning is in the currency. The Treasury furnishes the money of the country; it is obliged to redeem that currency or to keep it at par with gold; for this supreme purpose it has no resources except the revenue provided with no direct reference to that purpose; in any time of excitement or alarm the gold reserve on which depends the general credit of the currency is exposed to depletion. The business of the country is inextricably and unnecessarily bound up with the Treasury. The remedy is to divorce them. As Mr. GAGE says:

> The chief problem is this, How to dissociate the natural function of the Treasury, which, simply stated, is the collection of the public revenue and the payment of public expenditure, from the unnatural features of note issues, gold redemptions, and the maintenance of a parity between two large volumes of metallic money, possessed of a commercial disparity equal to the difference between one-half and one. The duties involved in the present system the Treasury is poorly organized to perform. The effort to perform them will always be expensive and full of dangers to interests both public and private.

Is not this a curious problem to be brought before a country so powerful and prosperous as our own? A great trading and producing people, with practically boundless resources, reaching eagerly for the markets of the world, engaged in a competition that requires the utmost use of all its credit, is asked to free that credit from its perilous dependence on the Treasury. Why, in the name of common sense, should such dependence exist? Why, when we have suffered incalculable loss and injury from it, should we not put an end to it? The problem is plain enough. The solution depends largely on the firmness and energy with which the President shall press the problem upon Congress.

THE INTERNATIONAL BALANCE.

For two years we have exported no gold to London. During those two years we might have imported gold. Europe owed us a great deal of money. Our heavy exports of merchandise and foodstuffs had given us a large credit balance over there. As the money was earning something there and the interest rate remained low here we allowed it to stay there instead of importing it in the form of gold.

Very gradually, through the return to us of our securities held in England and our increasing imports, this balance has been drawn down, until we now see signs that it is nearly or quite wiped out. There is now a state of apparent equilibrium between the two markets. Gold will not come here and it cannot be exported to London at a profit at the present rates of exchange. The export of a million dollars in gold last week is symptomatic of the existing condition. There may have been very good and sufficient reasons for the transaction, but they were not of the ordinary commercial nature. Still, as the gold was sent, it is evident that we are near a condition where moderate exports of gold in the ordinary way might take place. This is the time of the year when such a movement is usually expected.

We think England's buying or refusing to buy our securities is the factor which will determine whether we export much gold during the coming twelve months. As was foreseen last Winter, our imports of merchandise have largely increased. During the five years of depression we bought sparingly abroad. Last year the war wrought much greater havoc with trade than was warranted either by its magnitude, its cost, or its importance. Now the country is prosperous and money is plenty. Naturally, we begin to buy freely again. The customs receipts for May were $5,000,000 greater than for May, 1898. The same conditions of prosperity which swell our imports increase the expenditure in travel and pleasure-taking abroad. Letters of credit and exchange drawn against merchandise imports will make two big items in the balance sheet this year.

We have no item of increase to enter on the other side of the account except the relatively small one of exports of manufactures, unless through growing confidence and favoring prices England begins to buy freely our shares and bonds. It is still too early to say with any approach to precision how much wheat we shall raise. The crop may turn out better than was expected a month ago. But we know that it is not to be one of our great crops. It is already evident that we cannot rely upon exports of foodstuffs to offset the increase in imports and in expenditure abroad.

The markets of London and New York are now in such a condition that any considerable change in balances might set gold flowing either way. The present tendency is visibly toward London. The forces that have produced that tendency are still active. If they continue in operation we may expect to see some gold go out. If it does not go, that fact will be evidence that some of the invisible items in the international account have increased to a degree that checks the present tendency. It is our recent high prices, of course, that have stripped the London market of our securities. That element must obviously be considered in any forecast about the future movement of American securities.

TWO VIEWS.

The declarations made in the Ohio Republican State Convention as to the President's civil service order suggest to The Tribune some reflections as to the motive for the order and as to how it will work. They are sensible and pertinent. The Tribune says:

> "It is all a matter of spirit. If these modifications are made for good reasons not connected with politics, and can be applied without opening the door for the spoilsmen, they will justify themselves, even if they do violate our preconceived opinions of wise civil service rules. But if Mr. KERR and his Ohio friends have the correct view of the new rules, and they are the throwing down for political reasons of the bars which Mr. CLEVELAND put up, then they are a political blunder and a moral wrong. No matter what motives actuated sucessive Presidents in extending the rules, the rules as extended brought about a great improvement in the public service. The Republican Party and President MCKINLEY accepted what had been done and promised to uphold it. They cannot break those promises without discrediting themselves with the people, and those who proclaim the new order of the President's a concession to politics really represent him as breaking his promises. Yet they pretend to be his closest and most devoted friends. The modifications will be judged by their fruits, and if their first fruit is a season of joy for spoilsmen, there is too much reason to fear the final verdict will be that the tree was bad. But perhaps the spoilsmen's joy is premature and foolish. For the President's sake we hope it is. And we believe the President means it to be."

We do not undertake to solve the question of the President's motives in withdrawing from the merit system so large a number of places. In December last when the subject of the proposed exemptions was under discussion at the meeting of the Civil Service Reform League, it was explained by some friends of the President that he believed that it would strengthen the merit system to remove the chief causes of complaint against it. If this were his motive it would be necessary to show that all the complaints thus silenced were just. No public apologist of the order has as yet undertaken to do that. As The Tribune points out, it is extremely unfortunate for the President that the very politicians whose complaints he sought to satisfy claim that his order was made to give to his party the "legitimate results of victory."

We are sure that all friends of reform would rejoice to know that the politicians are wrong and that the order was not made for political reasons. It rests with the President to prove this. If he will declare that appointments to the exempted places must be made without reference to party; that appointments of Republicans only will be regarded as a violation of the spirit of the order, and will be followed by the removal of the appointing officer, and if he will act promptly and consistently on this declaration no one will question his fidelity to his principles. We can see no other way of proving it.

PROSPERITY AND POPULISM.

Evidence accumulates that calamity in its most appalling form has descended upon the calamity howlers and is pursuing its ravages unchecked among them. We called attention the other day to Mr. O. H. P. BELMONT'S remark about the burdens that now overwhelm the country, and enumerated some of them—great business activity, large bank clearings, high wages and plenty of work, increasing railroad earnings, and prosperity, insolent and ruthless, stalking through the land. From the latest reports of Dun and Bradstreet we get news of further burdens and fresh disasters.

From Dun's report we gather this disquieting information about burdens:

> April failures were the smallest ever reported in any month. May failures are nearly $2,000,000 smaller, only 62.8 per cent. of the smallest previously reported in any month, and only 34.8 per cent. of those in May last year.

This is a piece of negative evidence of the extent to which the blight of prosperity has settled on the land. From the same authority we glean positive proof:

> More than twenty years ago the demand for iron was called the industrial barometer, and it claims the place yet when the demand passes all belief. Many more furnaces have gone into blast, and yet the famine grows more severe; pig has risen this week 50 cents to $1 at Chicago, and Grey Forge 25 cents at Pittsburg, billets actually selling there for 4s more than the standard price for steel rails. Plates are so needed that $5 premium is paid for June or July delivery. Structural works are far behind, and are expected to advance prices. Sheet works cannot fill orders, though 2.85 is paid for black No. 27 at Pittsburg, and bars are stronger, with cut nails 10 cents higher. Pig iron has advanced 8.5 per cent. in May, and finished products 2.6 per cent. Coke works are overcrowded, and prices are higher.

Bradstreet's report tells the same story. It bears this testimony to the piling up of our already ponderous burdens:

> For the month of May, bank clearings at 74 cities aggregate $8,313,373,478, a decrease of 4.4 per cent. from the record total in March, but an increase of 56 per cent. over May a year ago, of 100 per cent. over 1897, of 114 per cent. over 1894, and 65.7 per cent. over May, 1892.

This is enough to make a Populist groan and a Bryanite long for the peace and silence in a Trappist monastery. It simply kills their business. The enormous demand for iron destroys the demand for the principles of Ocala and Chicago. While a premium is gladly paid for June delivery of steel plates, calamity speeches are a drug in the market, and the people exhibit an immense and exasperating patience about Bryanism and 16 to 1. They are in no hurry at all about delivery. A couple of thousand years hence is plenty soon enough.

What a cheerful outlook for a campaign organized on the calamity and burden plan next year!

THE CRIME AND THE CRIMINALS.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the decision of the Cour de Cassation has re-established the honor of France. The act of tardy justice is due to the tireless exertions of a few Frenchmen and to the supreme contempt of the world. The decision is not an act of rehabilitation for France. It is the confirmation of a monstrous revelation. It lays bare to the world not only rottenness in the French social system, but a diseased structure upon which the republic has in part been reared. The remedy is not to be found in a fantastic coup d'état, but in the honest suffrages of the French people—in their contrition, in their sincere endeavor.

Not yet should the world forgive the most atrocious travesty on justice of the age. The victim, in considering these things, is a mere point of location. The personages incriminated are of exalted rank and power. The principles involved are vital to national existence.

MERCIER, Minister of War, to save his political career, caused an innocent man to be convicted of high treason through forgery and perjury.

Ministers of War BILLOT and ZURLINDEN committed perjury in order to preserve the "honor of the army" by perpetuating MERCIER'S crime.

Ministers of Justice GUERIN, DARLAN, and SARRIEN, knowing the truth, closed their ears to the distressing cries for justice. It does not extenuate SARRIEN'S crime that he bowed at length to the inevitable.

Nor is the assumed density of Minister of War CAVAIGNAC'S mind rendered less mocking and atrocious by the confession he wrung from HENRY, the forger.

The next in rank in the army, the next in rank in the magistrature, obeyed the will of their superiors. Gens. DE BOISDEFFRE, GONSE, DE PELLIEUX, CHANOINE, and DE LUXER plotted through perjury and invoked forgery to maintain the original crime and to shield the real traitor ESTERHAZY. Col. MAUREL and Commandant RAVARY induced two courts-martial to participate in the growing conspiracy. Presidents of the Assizes DELAGORGUE and PERIVIER allowed the functions of their courts to be prostituted to the false "honor of the army." And Councillor TEZENAS, the legal adviser of the General Staff, advised treason as the only stay to the truth that was advancing.

But creatures were needed to carry out the dirty details of the conspiracy from its very inception. Officers in whom anti-Semiticism amounted to insanity must be made to understand that the time for indulgence in their passion was at hand. Pliable and simple-minded officers must be taught that when "the honor of the army" was at stake, all crimes were permissible. First stands DU PATY DE CLAM, "the diabolical author of the judicial error," whose anti-Semitic zeal showed MERCIER the way to his crime. How well DU PATY has lived up to the desires of his chief and to his own dark yet fantastic ambition the story of the Dreyfus case reveals. Then come Col. SANDHERR, Commandants LAUTH, GRIBELIN, and HENRY, and LEMERCIER-PICARD. Forgers and perjurers all. Fate has placed its hand heavily upon these, the valets. HENRY and LEMERCIER-PICARD were murdered or committed suicide. SANDHERR died from a miserable disease. DU PATY DE CLAM seems in a fair way to expiate the crimes of the legion.

But that is not all. There are others, low in rank, who have been made the servants of these malefactors, while in the ranks of the civilians stand the men who have given their moral support to the whole miserable business. Some of their names are of world-wide fame: PERE DIDON, BRUNETIERE, ROCHEFORT, DRUMONT, VERVOORT, JUDET, DEROULEDE, and even a President of the Cour de Cassation, QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE.

It is the terrible extent of the conspiracy that has grown up around a judicial error, and the conditions that have made this conspiracy possible, that cause the true friends of France to shudder or to grieve to-day.

JEFFERSON INTERPRETED BY BRYAN.

The editor of The North American Review has accorded space to W. J. BRYAN to present in the June issue of that periodical his interpretation of the political principles of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The leader of the forces of repudiation, fraud, and dishonor has no difficulty at all with the earlier declarations in that compact statement of principles in the message of 1801, which for nearly a century, until the Silver Republicans and Populists foisted BRYAN upon it, was the creed of the Democratic Party. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" is an easy text for him. He dilutes it, amplifies it, and pads it out to fill nearly four pages.

JEFFERSON'S views about a well-disciplined militia, a standing army, and the supremacy of the civil power present no embarrassments. But glancing ahead, one clause beyond the declaration about the supremacy of the civil authority, the eye of BRYAN fell upon a pronouncement of Jeffersonian doctrine that palsied his pen hand, abruptly shifted the current of his composition, and whirled him in an instant through a century of time and across a multitude of intervening questions down to the consideration of our policy in the Philippines.

"The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith"—that was the clause in JEFFERSON'S message of 1801 that like an angel with a flaming sword barred the way to W. J. BRYAN.

As when the subject of hemp is mentioned in the presence of those justly suspected of murder; when terriers are introduced to the society of rats; when a horse ridden in the night time along a forest path chances upon a bear of unusual size; when the burglar with his bag drops from the window plump into the arms of a stalwart policeman; as the scared sinner when he listens to an expository discourse on high temperatures in the future life—so W. J. BRYAN, when he read JEFFERSON'S words on the honest payment of debts and the preservation of the public faith, shuddered, squealed, reared in terror, felt his hair rise, and a cold and guilty sweat bedewed his epidermis.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—At last the destroyers of the Palisades have found, not a defense—that, of course, would be impossible—but a defender, which is the next best thing, and enough to justify the rock-rippers in enthusiastic self-congratulation. Their friend in direst need is The Poughkeepsie Eagle, which, for reasons beyond our knowledge and hardly within the range of our imagination, endeavors to make out that the outcry against the despoilers of nature and the desecrators of historic associations is a case of much ado about nothing—or less. According to The Eagle, it is only "when New York papers run short of material" that they use the ever-convenient quarrymen as a topic. Now Poughkeepsie is near enough to this city and The Eagle is near enough to being a newspaper to render it strange indeed that so foolish a statement should have been put in print there. The backwoods humorist and other people with no conceptions at all of metropolitan journalism can be excused for believing that the difficulty of finding "something to fill up with" is ever arising in the modern newspaper office, just as it did in the days when people and information traveled by sailing vessels and stage coaches. Poughkeepsie editors, however, know or should know that "material" never "runs short" at present, but runs exceeding long, and "filling up" is always a matter of laborious selection from an almost overwhelming supply. But The Eagle does more than impugn the sincerity of the papers that express indignation over the wreck of the Palisades. It declares that no wrecking is in progress. "Judging," it says, "from what one sees from a Hudson River train the Palisades stand there about the same as ever. In one or two spots some of the débris that has fallen since the upheaval in the paleozoic age has been disturbed, but the rocks still stand the same." That is indeed interesting! Perhaps if The Eagle did its "judging" at closer range than from across a wide river it would discover, as have the papers which send reporters into the quarries, that the Palisades are really falling day by day and at a rapid rate. That done, it would not be so much impressed as it seems to be by "the thought of the remarkable providence that placed untold millions of cords of the best known stone for road making right at the doors of the largest city in America."

—What may be taken as the utmost admissions which real physicians can make with respect to "Christian Science" appear in an article contributed to The Medical Record by Dr. THOMAS G. HILLIS of this city. "Divested of all nonsensical ceremonies," he says, the sect's only claim to notice is the fact that "by the exercise of great faith and a concentration of will power, under the direction and control of a high priest of that calling, a sick person may buoy himself up until the disease, which they claim he has not, has spent itself, or exhausted its force." There is in the human system, according to Dr. HILLIS—and to common knowledge, it might be added—a latent energy that can be called into activity by the exercise of will power, and certain people have a more or less peculiar faculty for inspiring such exertions of the will. "This," the article proceeds to assert, "is the sum total, body and spirit, of the faith curist's creed when reduced to the equation of scientific exactness. It is not appropriate for the cure of disease, nor sufficient to entitle one to the title of Doctor of Philosophy or Doctor of Medicine either. There are diseased conditions, however, that we will consent, if he is so disposed, to have him try his hand on. They are certain forms of dementia, melancholia, and chronic hysteria; they may be, and doubtless are, legitimate subjects of medical investigation, but the profession will not complain much if the Christian healer makes of them a special study and leaves the cure of acute and general disease to the physician who is supposed to be qualified in such matters." That is just what the "Christian Scientists" will never do; indeed, they cannot, without abandoning every one of their pretensions. And, with all due respect for professional opinion in a professional matter, we think that Dr. HILLIS admits too much when he admits that there is any field, however small, in which the pseudo-scientists can safely be permitted to work. How are they, without medical knowledge, to know where that field is, or where its limits are, and why should it not be adequately cultivated by Dr. HILLIS and his reputable confrères?

—Ever since Gen. (then Col.) FUNSTON sent home a letter in which he expressed the hope that "the blighting curse of Populism might be removed from Kansas at the next election" there have been grave doubts among the Populistic politicians of that State whether the little volunteer was quite so glorious a hero as had previously been supposed. The doubts grew as time went on, and the "blighting curse" phrase rankled deeper and deeper. Finally it was decided that FUNSTON was the product, if not the invention, of an adroit press agent! This amiable theory has been set forth at great length and in minute detail by The Atchison Globe. It declares that the press agent's name is JOHN M. STEELE, that he is an experienced newspaper man, and that he has taken great pains to exploit the Twentieth Kansas Regiment and such of its officers as—well, as he deemed it expedient to bring and keep before the public eye. STEELE is himself a member of the regiment, and before he left San Francisco made terms for letters with a number of Western papers. Hence, according to the theory, the rise to fame of FUNSTON and Major METCALF, and hence, too, the obscurity, mitigated only by occasional brief disparagement, of Lieut. Col. LITTLE. One hardly knows whether to be disgusted or amused by this revelation—not of the press agent's existence, but of vengeful anger on the part of the politicians whom FUNSTON'S words offended. Beyond question the exploits of the Kansans, both privates and officers, have not been kept hidden under a bushel. Why should they have been concealed? On the other hand, the angry Populists will try in vain to make the country at large believe that STEELE, even if he had tried to do so, could have done more than tell the truth. If he has done it well, that was his business as a newspaper man, and if the telling did not interfere with his duty as a soldier—and nobody says it did—Kansas ought to be grateful for whatever advertising he has given her and her sons. The idea that STEELE could influence the regular correspondence or the commanding Generals is absurd, and neither the one nor the other have shown any suspicions as to the reality of FUNSTON'S courage or the brilliance of his exploits.

—Several correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW have demonstrated their keen interest in the question as to how many words are included in the average man's vocabulary, and some of them have prepared lists of the words which, in their opinion, are about all that such a man is accustomed to use in writing and talking. There is, of course, no way of settling this problem conclusively, even in the case of a single individual, for every one of us knows a vast number of words for which we have very little use, but which, if occasion arose, would come to our tongues or pens as readily as do the remarks that follow an assault on a thumb by a tack hammer. More practically important than the question of how many words a man does or can use is the question of how many he must use to meet the common exigencies of every-day life If that could be ascertained, together with a knowledge of what those absolutely necessary words are, the task of acquiring a working knowledge of foreign languages would be vastly simplified. It is a commonplace of experience that the vocabularies so laboriously obtained from grammars and phrase books fail miserably when confronted with the demands of travel abroad. The pilgrim can say a multitude of useless things, but in too many cases he finds that he cannot say what he wants to say. RICHARD BURTON had a list of 300 words that would, he declared, carry him through any country, and MACAULAY had another of the same sort. Neither of them, so far as known, ever got into print—which is a great pity, for both BURTON and MACAULAY managed to learn new tongues with surprising speed.

THE CONEY ISLAND PARK PLAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish that I might do more than idly indorse the Coney Island Park plan of Mr. Coler. It is a scheme the unfeasibility of which seems its only obstacle, but let this obstacle be removed, and who shall say that a Coney Island Park, with green shade trees and rambles and dells and lawns, together with that sublimest of ozone breezes, is a delight not worth the paying and working for? But I have for many months had a somewhat more sanguine plan—not for the redemption of Coney Island, (that I do not consider,) but for developing to its fullest usefulness the one spot of all about the growing City of New York where tired humanity of all classes seeks recreation and rest with the best hope of finding them.

For long I have believed that Coney Island, from east to west, and from the creek to the ocean, should be (every inch of the whole isle, mind you, to include Manhattan, Brighton, West Brighton, and Sea Gate, formerly Norton's Point,) a huge public park, not a flat surface of sand and scorching sun, but, cost what it may, a green retreat of hills and dales, "swept by ocean breezes," unparalleled by a public park anywhere—all this for the humanity of New York.

The city is growing; to endure life the people must breathe the fresh air occasionally, but some cannot well afford more than a few cents to pay for such. They go to Coney Island to seek it. What do they find? Heat, stench, crowds, (for West Brighton is the Mecca of all Coney's visitors,) and—disappointment, time and again. Maybe some will say: "Those who go to Coney Island, go to see the sights; they would not use a green park; or they would go to the near-at-home parks." The weary and footsore pleasure-seekers from among the city's toilers who flock by thousands to Coney Island to sit just under the iron piers; just in the shade somewhere, to be within the sphere of the salt breezes—these are the folks, (and these would multiply and multiply again were Coney Island a combined Prospect or Central Park and a Coney Island with its bracing air;) these are the workers whom my ideal Coney Island is designed to benefit. Ask those who don't go to the island why they don't. Most of them will tell you that the crowd is too great and the sun too hot and the place too noisy. Make it green and cool and quiet; make it more tempting than any cheap, dissolute form of spending Sundays and holidays. Then learn, if, though it cost a hundred million of dollars, it will not make New York a happier and cleaner city; if it will not make her citizens healthier and teach them the road that leads away from unhappiness.

Teaching the people by such means that the simplest and least violent enjoyments are most wholesome will educate and ennoble them better than type can do it.

Then what can be so fruitful as this country spot of green next to old ocean—yet right at the city's door—where all, fortunate or unfortunate in the universal pursuit, can come and be rejuvenated? Public baths and parks and broad streets are good—I believe heartily in them—but when a whole day comes, tempt the poor workers to leave their familiar streets for a day's journey.

But whether my plan embracing the whole island is followed, or but a few single squares are improved for the purpose, I say, "Three cheers for Coney Island Park!" JAY KAY.

Brooklyn, June 1, 1899.

Dancing on the Sidewalk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From our window I have just noticed a little incident that I wish might be explained. In front of a toy store in Chambers Street is a big swing that the proprietor kindly allows children to use, and the policemen do not molest the swingers, swing they ever so high. Just now a hand-organ struck up a waltz. Two little girls sprang from the swing and began dancing on the walk. Instantly "one of the finest" swooped down upon them, and in that peculiarly "cussed" aggravating way that only policemen have, made them stop their antics. He then turned and walked away a few steps, casting back his eyes to see that the children were not repeating the dance, then coming back and driving them away, though they had not resumed their disorderly conduct. They got in the swing again, and were happy—as least as happy as they could be. Now, what I want to know is this: Why is it more harmful for the little girls to dance on the walk than it is for the same two to swing in a big swing that might do some harm? R. A. DIX.

New York, June 3, 1899.

FORGOTTEN TEXAS HISTORY.

The Lone Star State Part of the Louisiana Purchase.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

When did Texas first become a part of the territory of the United States? Probably almost every reader of The Pioneer Press will answer: "At the time when the independent Republic of Texas was annexed to the United States, just prior to the Mexican war." But this reply would be wholly inaccurate. A recent debate in the Legislature of Texas on a resolution providing for the representation of that State in the Louisiana Purchase celebration at St. Louis in 1903, has recalled the fact—forgotten by pretty nearly everybody outside of a limited circle of individuals who have made a special study of obscure points in American history—that Texas was included in the Louisiana Purchase. It became United States territory in 1803, at the same time with what is now the larger part of Minnesota. France claimed Texas as a part of Louisiana from the time of La Salle, whose last explorations were made on Texas soil, and who was there murdered. In the several cessions and retrocessions of Louisiana, Texas was always included. Spain, after Jefferson had purchased Louisiana, set up a claim to Texas as a separate territory, but that claim was ignored by the United States, which for sixteen years held sovereignty there. But the region was little thought of, and when our Government purchased Florida of Spain, in 1819, our claim upon Texas was surrendered as part of the purchase price.

It is due to the intense State pride of the Texans that this bit of history has been so well preserved in their grand Commonwealth. Every scrap of history, every bit of biography relating to any individual who has had aught but the most commonplace part to bear in the "making" of Texas, is preserved as a priceless treasure; and to be able to point to an ancestor among those who planned with Austin or fought with Houston or Bowie gives one a distinction akin to that conferred in New England upon the descendant of one who "came over in the Mayflower."

In its history, in its present development, and in its unbounded possibilities, the State certainly justifies the enthusiasm of its citizens. From its northeastern to its southernmost corner, the distance is greater by some 200 miles than from St. Paul to its northern boundary. Cotton and wheat grow side by side; the production of the latter cereal in the "Pan Handle" having already become so large as to attract National attention. When Northern immigration began to flow in, the new-comers found little agriculture beyond the raising of cotton and corn and a breed of razor-back hogs. The complaint of the "old settler" was, "You can't raise anything in Texas." Now the boast is, "There's nothing that won't grow in Texas." And the State is preparing to make such a demonstration of this fact at the celebration in 1903 as shall set all doubts to rest.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL.

Are Home Consumers Taxed for the Benefit of Foreigners?

From The London Economist.

In the annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Association for the year 1898 attention is directed to the great change that has taken place during recent years in the relative proportion of the American imports and exports of iron and steel. In 1880, it is pointed out, the States imported iron and steel and manufactures thereof to the value of £16,087,000, and exported like articles to the value of £3,031,000, whereas in 1898 the value of such exports was returned at £16,544,000 and the imports at £2,495,000, thus completely reversing the conditions of eighteen years ago.

Particularly within the past four months, it is added, "English iron and steel and machinery manufacturers have been startled by a series of surprises which have marked the entrance into their own home markets of formidable American competition on lines that had previously experienced only fitful Continental competition. That a far-away country with a protective tariff should build up iron and steel industries that would beard the British free trade lion in his den is a revelation that they had not dreamed of. But the unexpected has happened." And it must at once be conceded that the Americans have cause to feel gratified at the great development of their iron and steel industries.

If, however, the question of protection or free trade be raised, one is tempted to ask why, if the supremacy of the States in these industries is so great as is represented, it should be necessary to guard them against foreign competition by excessive import duties? Are they not strong enough to stand by themselves? Or is it not the case that the success of the American manufacturers in competing in foreign markets is due in some measure to the fact that, owing to the tariffs, they are able to exact such big profits from the home consumers that they are able to sell abroad cheaper than would otherwise be possible? And is it such a splendid thing, after all, to tax the home consumer for the benefit of the foreigner?

CHAFFING THE LAUREATE.

Queer History and Grammar in His Queen's Birthday Madrigal.

From The London News.

The Poet Laureate's "madrigal" for the Queen's Birthday is distracting to the students of literary texts.

> With wisdom, goodness, grace, she filled
> For fifty years the Throne,
> And whatsoe-er her people willed,
> That will she made her own.

Sixty-two years would have been nearer the mark, or allowing for poetic license, at least sixty. The next stanza only makes matters worse.

> More long, more loved, she reigned than all
> The Kings of days gone by,
> Sceptres may fade and empires fall,
> Her name will never die.

In reigning for fifty years she did not reign "more long" than her predecessors. It was only the last jubilee that broke the record. What can it mean? Perhaps this. The two jubilees had to be brought in, and the first stanza refers to the first. This being dismissed, so to speak, as an account settled, the poet proceeds to deal with the second, in which the Queen surpassed all by attaining the honors of "more long." Fifty years was one achievement celebrated; the subsequent ten or twelve years was another. Still it might have been more clearly put.

We are now informed semi-officially that the time allowance was corrected, and that the second line, as actually sung, read:

> Year after year, the Throne.

It was evidently an emergency line suggesting the labors of the last moment, and there was reason for deep thankfulness that it did not snap in the mouths of the choir. But we are now driven to the conclusion that it was never in their mouths at all. The Court Circular, which cannot err, prints the first version in its account of the proceedings, and sticks to the "fifty years." Which is right? According to the semi-official notification, certain inaccuracies crept into the earlier draft, "owing to the Poet Laureate's absence in Italy." Perhaps it was left to one of the clerks. To all appearances it was corrected by another; and, indeed, in our humble judgment, the Poet Laureate never saw it from first to last. Thus, the one whom we will now call the Second Clerk, having before him the lines:

> More long, more loved, she reigned than all
> The Kings of days gone by,

shubbed the First Clerk by altering them to

> Monarchs of days gone by,

which, of course, serves the situation for the female branch. He also rubbed out the last word of "sceptres may fade," which, no doubt, is a ridiculous performance for sceptres, and gave us "sceptres may pass." It is clear that both Clerks were perilously near "goodness gracious" in the opening line.

Sense About Incense, &c.

From The London Truth.

I am not a man of religious extremes. I have read with wonder the trial before what the Archbishop of Canterbury says is not a court in respect to incense, for I cannot understand why any one should either insist on incense being used during a religious service or why he should object to its use. What is incense? Nothing more than certain substances, which, when put into a pot and waved to and fro, produce an agreeable odor. As a rule, a number of persons in a building, whether it be used for sacred or secular purposes, are unpleasantly odoriferous. I should therefore personally prefer that incense were used in all assemblages that I am likely to attend. If any one were to "cense" me, say, in the House of Commons, I should be obliged to him. Why, then, treat its use or non-use in churches as a matter of importance?

My feeling is much the same in regard to vestments. I can remember when the entire Low Church Party was in a state of frenzy because some of the clergy wore surplices in the pulpit. At present this usage is almost universal. I should have thought that the question is rather what a clergyman says than what he wears, and that, provided the true faith be preached, the clothing of the preacher is immaterial. If churchmen really hope to retain the respect of the same portion of the community they would do well to eschew these millinery quarrels, which are more befitting fashionable ladies than priests.

Environment More than Heredity.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Lecturing not long ago in Chicago before a literary club, a distinguished jurist declared that "the doctrine of heredity of crime is true. Statistics prove it." Hardly. Many learned students of criminology hold a different view. Weissman and many other eminent authorities maintain that "the acquired characteristics of the parent do not pass to the child by inheritance." This opinion was reaffirmed by Mr. Brace of the Children's Aid Society of New York when he said: "No matter what the parents may be, if the child is taken away at an age so early that it has not understood the wickedness about it, and is placed in a country home, it is almost certain to do well." Wines, Davis, and numbers of other sociologists unite in declaring that "fully 85 per cent. of the crimes in cities is due to evil environment." A good way to stop the increase of crime is to remove the children, wherever possible, from the influence of vicious surroundings and example.

As Modest as He Is Brave.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Gen. Funston has written letters generously to his friends all over Kansas and most of these letters have been published. Yet not in one of them has there ever appeared one syllable about his own achievements. He has never talked about "leading his regiment," about giving this or that order, about anything he has done or said in the line of duty, and we do not now recollect of a sentence that carried even the knowledge that he was in command of the Kansas regiment. He has bestowed praise most liberally upon his fellow officers, and never fails to speak enthusiastically about the enlisted men, but keeps himself wholly in the background. In short, Gen. Funston seems to have the modesty which goes with true merit.

The Road to Wealth.

Andrew Carnegie in The London Mail.

"In my opinion the secret of moneymaking depends chiefly upon five things: Push, 'squareness,' clearheadedness, economy, and rigid adherence to the rule of not overworking. Too much work is worse than no work at all. It undermines the constitution and unfits a man mentally and physically for the battle of life. Ten hours a day of steady work is as much as any man—no matter how robust—ought to attempt. In addition to these things avoid being too grasping; better make a small profit by sure means than attempt to make a larger one by uncertain and risky measures."

NUGGETS.

Dampened His Enthusiasm.

"Why did you quit your country club, old man?"

"Couldn't stand the heavy dues that fall out there."—Detroit Free Press.

His Compliment.

Miss Passe—Cholly seems to think that I'm keeping my age remarkably well.

Miss Curt—Yes, he told me that he never heard of a single instance where you gave it away.—Philadelphia Record.

Would Get It.

"No malaria about here, I suppose," said the prospective Summer boarder.

"Naw," replied the rural landlord. "We hain't never had no call fer it, but of it's to be had down to the village I reckon as how we'll git it fer you."—Chicago News.

He Concurred.

Miss Vassar—Don't you think Miss Springglove is a charming poetess?

Uncle Solomon—Oh, yes, a very sweet poetess, and her cousin, Miss Chalmers, is a charming painteress, and her Aunt Lucrece is an excellent sculptress, and her mother used to be an excellent dishwasheress.—Harlem Life.

The Relapse.

"Let me see," said Dr. Wise, "what is your occupation?"

"I am one of the street-cleaning gang, Sir."

"It is as I suspected," said the doctor. "You need exercise. It is the way of all persons who follow a sedentary employment."—Boston Transcript.

BALLAD OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Elliott Flower in Chicago Evening Post.

Oh, shrewd, indeed, was Martha Brown,
A woman famed throughout the town
For wisdom quite beyond the ken
Of e'en the wisest of the men.

Resourceful, earnest, one who would
Devote herself to doing good,
Her words of censure came to be
A source of pain and misery.

There being lack of time to say
All that she would by light of day,
For admonitions, forceful, deep,
She found herself neglecting sleep.

Her husband's welfare seemed to her
To call for lectures, lest he err,
And yet, forsooth, try as she might,
She found she couldn't talk all night;

While he, in hopes her needed rest
Would force her to leave unexpressed
The thoughts he could not tolerate,
Remained away each night till late.

Oh, foolish man, who thinks he can
On woman's voice thus place a ban!
Oh, silly one, who thinks he may
Beat woman's tongue in such a way!

For, though at first it worked quite well
There came a time when it befell
That voice, with warnings shrill and trite,
Kept at him all the livelong night;

Nor paused for breath, nor let him speak,
Nor showed a sign of growing weak,
But ever, ever, loud and clear,
With harsh reproaches smote his ear.

Night after night, although he found
His wife in sleep that seemed quite sound,
No sooner was the light put out
Than all his faults he heard about;

Night after night he crawled in bed,
Believing he'd escaped the dread
Denunciations strong and long,
But always found that he was wrong.

And then in desperation he
Declared his willingness to be
The best of husbands, if but she
At night to sleep would leave him free.

But, puzzled yet, he asked at length
The secret of her vocal strength.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

Annual Communion Service of the Mother Church at Boston.

ADDRESS OF MRS. EDDY READ

Four Services Held in Order to Accommodate the Thousands of Christian Scientists Now in Boston.

BOSTON, June 4.—The annual communion service of the mother church of Christian Science here, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was held to-day. The service was on the subject of the sacrament, and in accordance with the usual method prevailing in the Christian Science churches the sermon consisted of alternate references from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker G. Eddy, these selections bearing upon the subject of spiritual communion, which is the communion believed in by Christian Scientists.

There were four services, in order to accommodate the great number of Christian Scientists present, amounting to upward of 6,000, who came from all parts of this country, and a number from England, Australia, and Canada. At each service the auditorium was filled to joyous wing, and many hundreds were unable to obtain entrance. Thousands flocked into the edifice merely to kneel in silent communion for a few moments. As fast as each service was concluded and the congregation had departed another great concourse streamed into the church, and the simple service was repeated.

The communion was devoid of symbols. At each of the services the worshippers knelt for a few moments, after which the first reader, Septimus J. Hanna, invited those present to join in the communion. His words of invitation were: "I now invite all present, whether members of this Church or not, and communicants of other churches, if there be any present, to enter with us into the inner sanctuary of Saul for a brief moment, into the holy of holies, into the secret places of the most high, for there is nothing as near as infinite love."

In addition to the communion service the fact that the annual church meeting of the mother church is to be held on Tuesday also attracted many who might not otherwise have been in attendance. This annual church meeting is held for the purpose of electing the various officers of the mother church, readers, and some auxiliary officers, such as members of the Board of Lectureship and the Board of Education. The present membership of the mother church is about 13,000, and judging from present indications fully 50 per cent of the membership will be present. About 2,500 new members were admitted to membership in the mother church at this communion.

MRS. EDDY'S ADDRESS.

The following address of the pastor emeritus of the mother church, the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, was read at each communion service by John W. Reeder:

"My Beloved Brethren: Looking on this annual assemblage of human consciousness, health, harmony, growth, grandeur, and achievement, garlanded with glad faces, willing hands, and warm hearts, who would say to-day, What a fond fool is hope? The fruition of friendship, the world's arms outstretched to us, heart meeting heart across continents and oceans, bloodless sieges and fearless triumphs, the 'well done' already yours, and the undone waiting only your swift hands are enough to make this hour glad. What more abounds and abides in the hearts of these hearers and speakers pen may not tell.

"Nature reflects man and art spends him, but it remains for science to reveal man to man, and between these lines of thought is written in luminous letters, O man, what are thou? Where art thou? Whence and whither? And what shall the answer be? Expressive silence, or with finger pointing upward—thither! Then produce thy records, time table, log, traveler's companion, &c., and prove fairly the facts relating to the thitherward—the rate of speed, the means of travel, and the number en route. Now what have you learned? The mystery of godliness—God made manifest in the flesh, seen of men, and spiritually understood? And the mystery of iniquity—and how to separate the tares from the wheat—that they consume in their own fires, and no longer kindle altars for human sacrifice. Have you learned to conquer sin, false affections, motives, and aims—to be not only sayers but doers of the law?

"Brethren, our annual meeting is a grave guardian. It requires you to report progress, to refresh memory, to rejuvenate the branches, and vivify the buds, to bend upward the tendrils and incline the vine toward the parent trunk. You come from feeding your flocks, big with promise; and you come with the sling of Israel's chosen one to meet the Goliaths.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

"I have only to dip my pen in my heart to say all honor to the members of our Board of Lectureship connected with the mother church. Loyal to the divine principle they so ably vindicate, they earn their laurels; history will record their words, and their works will follow them. When reading their lectures I have felt the touch of the spirit of the Mars Hill orator, which always thrills the soul. I have the great pleasure to report that within the last month there have been added to this board the talent, influence, and experience of the distinguished Hon. W. A. Ewing of Chicago and Judge J. R. Clarkson of Omaha, Neb.

"The members of the Board of Education, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, have acquitted themselves nobly. The students in my last class in 1898 are stars in my crown of rejoicing.

"We are deeply grateful that the church militant is looking into the subject of Christian Science, for Zion must put on her beautiful garments, her bridal robes; the hours come; the bride (Word) is adorned, and lo, the bridegroom cometh! Are our lamps trimmed and burning?

"The doom of the Babylonish woman referred to in Revelation is being fulfilled. This woman, 'drunken with the blood of the saints and with the martyrs of Jesus, drunk of the wine of her fornication'—would enter even the church, and retaining the heart of the harlot and the purpose of the destroying angel, pour wormwood into the waters—the disturbed human mind—to drown the strong swimmer struggling for the shore—aiming for truth—and if possible poison such as drink of the living water. But the recording angel, standing 'with right foot on the sea and his left foot on the earth,' has in his hand a book open (ready to be read;) that uncovers and kills this mystery of iniquity and interprets the mystery of godliness—how the first is finished, and the second is no longer a mystery or miracle but a marvel, casting out evil and healing the sick. And a voice was heard, saying, 'Come out of her, my people' (hearken not to her lies) 'that ye receive not her plagues, for her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities.'

"'Double unto her double, according to her works; in the cup which she hath filled, fill to her double. * * * for she saith in her heart, I am no widow. * * * Therefore shall her plague come in one day, death and mourning and famine, for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her.' That which the revelator saw in spiritual vision will be accomplished, the Babylonish woman is fallen, and who should mourn over the widowhood of lust, of her 'that hath become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit and the cage of every unclean bird'?

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

"One thing is eternally here; it reigns supreme to-day, to-morrow, forever. We need it in our homes, at our firesides, on our altars, for therewith win we the race of the centuries; and we have it only as we live it. This is that needful one thing, divine science, whereby thought is spiritualized, reaching outward and upward—to science in Christianity, science in medicine, in physics, and in metaphysics.

"Happy are the people whose God is all in all; who ask only to be judged according to their works; who live to love. We thank the Giver of all good for the marvelous speed of the chariot wheels of truth, and for the steadfast, calm coherence in the ranks of Christian Science.

"On comparison, it will be found that Christian Science possesses more of Christ's teachings and example than all other religions since the first century. Comparing our scientific system of metaphysical therapeutics with materia medica we find it completely overshadows and overwhelms it, even as Aaron's rod swallowed up the rods of the magicians of Egypt. I deliberately declare that when I was in practice out of 100 cases I healed 99 to the 10 of materia medica.

"We should thank God for persecution and for prosecution if thereby ensue a purer Protestanism and monotheism for the latter days of the nineteenth century. A siege of the combined centuries, culminating in fierce attack, cannot demolish our strongholds. The forts of Christian Science, garrisoned by God's chosen ones, can never surrender. Unlike Russia's armament, ours is not costly as men count cost, but it is rich beyond price; stanch and indestructible on land or sea; it is not curtailed in peace, surrendered in conquest, nor laid down at the feet of progress through the hands of Omnipotence. And wherefore? Because it is 'Peace on earth, good will toward men'; a cover and a defense adapted to all men, all nations, all times, climes, and races. I cannot quench my desire to say this, and words are not vain when the depth of desire can find no other outlet to liberty. 'Therefore * * * let us go unto perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works.' Heb. vi., 1.

THE RECENT PROSECUTIONS.

"A Coroner's inquest, a Board of Health, or class legislation is less than the Constitution of the United States, and infinitely less than God's benign government, which is no respecter of persons. Truth crushed to earth springs spontaneously upward, and whispers in the breeze man's inalienable birthright—Liberty! 'Where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty.' God is everywhere, nor crown nor sceptre nor rulers rampant can quench the vital heritage of freedom—man's right to adopt a religion, to employ a physician, to live or to die according to the dictates of his own rational conscience and enlightened understanding. Man cannot punish a man for suicide—God does that.

"Christian Scientists abide by the laws of God and the laws of the land, and following the command of the Master they go into all the world preaching the Gospel and healing the sick. Therefore be wise and harmless, for without the former the latter were impracticable. A lack of wisdom betrays truth into the hands of evil men as effectually as a subtle conspirator; the motive is not as wicked, but the result is as injurious. Return not evil for evil, but overcome evil with good. Then whatever the shaft aimed at you or your practice may be, it will fall powerless, and God will reward your enemies according to their works. Watch and pray daily that evil suggestions in whatever guise take no root in your thought or bear fruit. Oftimes examine yourselves and see if there be found anywhere a deterrent to truth and love, and hold fast that which is good.

DANGERS OF THE NATION.

"I reluctantly foresee great danger threatening our Nation—imperialism, monopoly, and a lax system of religion. But the spirit of humanity, ethics, and Christianity sown broadcast—all concomitants of Christian Science—is taking strong hold of the public thought throughout our beloved country and in foreign lands, and is tending to counteract the trend of mad ambition.

"There is no night but in God's frown; there is no day but in His smile. The oracular skies, the verdant earth—bird, brook, blossom, breeze, and balm—are richly fraught with divine reflection; they come at love's call. The nod of spirit is nature's natal.

"And how is man, seen through the lens of spirit, enlarged, and how counterpoised his origin from dust, and how he presses to his original, never severed from spirit! O ye who leap disdainfully from this rock of ages, return and plant thy steps in Christ, truth, the stone that the builders reject. Then will angels administer grace, do thy errands, and be thy dearest allies. The divine law gives to man health and life everlasting—gives a soul to soul, a present harmony wherein the good man's heart takes hold on heaven—whose feet can never be moved. These are His green pastures beside still waters, where faith mounts upward, expatiates, strengthens, and exults.

PRACTICAL ADVICE.

"Lean not too much on your leader; trust God to direct your steps. Accept my counsel and teachings only as they include the spirit and letter of the Ten Commandments, the beatitudes, and the teachings and example of Christ Jesus. Refrain from public controversy; correct the false with the true, then leave the latter to propagate. Watch and guard your own thoughts against evil suggestions, and against malicious mental malpractice, wholly disloyal to the teachings of Christian Science. This hidden method of committing crime—socially, physically, and morally—will ere long be unearthed and punished as it deserves. The effort of disloyal students to blacken me and to keep my works from public recognition—students seeking only public notoriety, and whom I have assisted pecuniarily and striven to uplift—has been made too many times, and has failed too often for me to fear it. The spirit of truth is the lever which elevates mankind. I have neither the time nor the inclination to be continually pursuing a lie—the one evil or the evil one. Therefore I ask the help of others in this matter, and that, according to the Scriptures, my students reprove, rebuke, and exhort. A lie left to itself is not so soon destroyed as it would be with the help of the truthtelling. Truth never falters or fails; it is our faith that fails.

"Unpublished quotations from my works must have the author's name added to them; quotation marks are not sufficient. Borrowing from my copyrighted works without credit is inadmissible. But I need not say this to the loyal Christian Scientist—to him who keeps the commandments. 'Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures,' has an enormous strain put upon it, being used as a companion to the Bible in all your public ministrations as teacher, and as the embodiment and substance of the truth that is taught—hence my request that you borrow little else from it should seem reasonable.

"Beloved, that which purifies the affections strengthens them, removes fear, subdues sin, and endures with divine power; that which refines character humbles, exalts, and commands a man; and obedience gives him courage, devotion, and attainment. For this hour, for this period, for spiritual sacrament, sacrifice, and ascension we unite in giving thanks. For the body of Christ, the life that we commemorate and would emulate—for the bread of heaven 'whereof if a man eat he shall live forever'—for the cup red with loving restitution, redemption, and inspiration—we give thanks. The signet of the great heart, given to me in a little symbol, seals the covenant of everlasting love. May apostate praise return to its first love, above the symbol seize the spirit, speak the 'new tongue,' and may thought soar and soul be."

Many Will Visit Mrs. Eddy.

CONCORD, N. H., June 4.—The annual communion service of the Christian Scientists in Boston to-day, and a number of meetings of the mother church to be held the coming week, will be followed by visits of large numbers of Christian Scientists to the home of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, at Pleasant View. Last year the number of those who visited Mrs. Eddy amounted to over 1,000, including persons from every part of the country. A token of regard for Mrs. Eddy, a forerunner of many which will come during the week, was received to-day from an English nobleman who is attending the services in Boston.

Able to Appear Against Faith Curist.

Lizzie Kranz, the twelve-year-old child whose left leg was amputated in the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, several weeks ago, after having been treated by Mrs. Barbara Miller, a faith curist, will be able to leave the institution to-day and appear in the Adams Street Police Court against Mrs. Miller. The girl will be taken from the courtroom to her home, 112 North Eighth Street.

Swiss Minister's Daughter Killed.

THE HAGUE, June 4.—Miss Roth, daughter of Dr. S. Roth, Swiss Minister at the Court of Berlin and chief of the Swiss delegation to the Peace Conference, was killed in a railway accident last Thursday at Flushing, on the south side of the Island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Western Scheldt.

A Stenographic Feat.

From The London Telegraph.

Concerning the stenographic prowess of the late Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, whose death was recorded in these columns yesterday, a correspondent sends a curious anecdote. The late shorthand writer was once on professional business in Liverpool, and staid in the same hotel as Charles Mathews, the actor. The latter had appeared in "My Awful Dad," and after the performance he strolled into the smoking room. Having heard of Mr. Reed's expertness as a note taker Mathews challenged the reporter to jot down certain passages from the character of Puff in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "Critic." Reed expressed his willingness to have a try. Mathews, who was one of the best "patter" speakers on the stage, began to gabble the lines with startling rapidity, and the other strained every nerve to follow him. When the test was finished, Reed, whose notes, despite the terrific speed at which he had been writing, were of neat and legible outline, merely inserted a vowel mark or two and handed them to an assistant who was called into the room, and who transcribed the characters, with but few mistakes, backward! "I should hardly have thought it possible, Mr. Reed!" was the astonished Charles Mathews's comment.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

HOW DREYFUS WAS CONVICTED.—Le Petit Bleu of Paris says it has obtained from an authoritative source an account of the final secret deliberations of the Dreyfus court-martial on Dec. 22, 1894. This account is deemed of interest in Paris, as it is considered to be a leakage from the archives of the General Staff, intended to shift the responsibility of directly introducing the secret evidence from the shoulders of Gen. Mercier, the Minister of War in 1894. The account in Le Petit Bleu says that on the conclusion of the proceedings the Judges withdrew to consider the question of conviction. The President, Col. Maurel, after summing up, told the Judges that the bordereau had been taken from the War Office of a foreign power. Then he showed the text of three documents: (1.) The document "Ce canaille de D—." (2.) A document for comparison, intended to verify the handwriting of the previous paper and signed "Boureur." (3.) The copy of a report on the alleged acts of Dreyfus prepared by du Paty de Clam. This report consisted of two pages and a few lines. Panizzardi's telegram was not shown to the Judges either in its falsified form or in its original terms, but Col. Maurel made the following statement: "The Minister possesses the copy of a telegraphic dispatch which emanates from a foreign Government. This telegram is overwhelmingly against Dreyfus, for it leaves no doubt as to the relations of the accused with the agent of a foreign Government." "That was all," adds Le Petit Bleu, "the vote began, and the rest is known." In a recent review of the contents of the secret dossier Le Figaro says: "The General Staff maintains that the treason was committed for the benefit of Germany, through Panizzardi. Now Panizzardi, telegraphing to his Government, declared that he had had nothing to do with Dreyfus. On the other hand, the German Government and Schwarzkoppen have affirmed that they had no relations with the prisoner. Dreyfus, after his condemnation, always protested his innocence. If Dreyfus had consented to make confessions, Gen. Mercier promised a mitigation of his punishment. Now, the punishment has been terrible. It even exceeds in cruelty the limits allowed by law."

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LE FIGARO UNDERTAKES ANOTHER MISSION.—As is well known, Le Figaro began to publish the testimony in the Dreyfus case given before the Cour de Cassation on March 31 last. It finished with the testimony about the middle of May, and then began to sum up the case in the light of the evidence presented. Later it instituted a series of attacks on the War Office, declaring that there were traitors still employed there and that important documents continued to be stolen. These attacks have been followed by a series of articles in the defense of ex-Lieut.-Col. Georges Picquart, who, it is said, is about to be released from prison by order of the Cour de Cassation. In speaking of the petit bleu (the pneumatic message card) that Picquart is accused of having forged, it says that, although the name of Esterhazy was scratched out and subsequently rewritten, traces of the original letters are visible. When the name was inserted after erasure different ink from that used when the missive was penned was employed. Col. Picquart, continues Le Figaro, has been accused of having been the life and soul of a plot, the alleged plot of the so-called Dreyfus syndicate to substitute Esterhazy for Dreyfus.) Yet even as late as November, 1897, he was a total stranger to Senator Scheurer-Kestner, to M. Mathieu Dreyfus and his relatives. Le Figaro adds: "Such are the charges brought forward by the General Staff, and on July 13 Col. Picquart will have been a year in prison."

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APPREHENSION CREATED BY THE PRESENCE OF A GERMAN WAR VESSEL AT BREST.—For the first time since the Franco-German war a ship of the German Imperial Navy put in at Brest, the French naval station, the other day. There is said to be considerable excitement over the event in Brest, and not a little apprehension is felt in Paris. The vessel was the Hela, bound for Lisbon. Her commander said that she put in at Brest on account of the illness of one of her crew. After the customary salutes had been fired the German Captain called on Admiral Barrère, the Maritime Prefect, and requested the latter to allow one of his men, who was ill, to be taken in at the French Naval Hospital and put under medical care. Admiral Barrère gave his consent, and the sailor having been placed in the hospital, and some visits exchanged between the French and German officers, the Hela left Brest for Dover. Since her departure the excitement in the town has increased. It is reported by the medical authorities that the man left behind is not seriously ill, and could easily have borne even a long voyage. It is also reported that the French naval authorities deem the action of the German commander an ingenious blind to enable him to inspect at his leisure the roads of Brest Harbor and the northern squadron of the French fleet anchored there. Many persons in naval and military circles at Brest freely express the opinion that the German played a clever trick upon the commander of the port. It is not explained, however, how the Hela could have been prevented from putting in at Brest supposing Admiral Barrère had thought that the visit was really a spying expedition.

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AS AN ENGINE OF WAR.—The Paris papers contain interviews with Dr. Le Bon, in which the French savant makes the announcement that he hopes shortly to apply the principle of the so-called wireless telegraphy, or the Herty rays, to an apparatus by which warships may be annihilated. He says that he has already produced formidable results from a coil of fifty centimètres worked by a current of 110 volts. If, says the doctor, by the means of proper lenses a way be found to project parallel electric radiations so that they shall not lose their intensity by distance, just as we send afar pencils of luminous rays, as strong along their whole line as they are at the source, then an electrician sitting at his window could destroy a whole fleet of ironclads. This destruction, according to the doctor, could be done simply by turning on one of the warships a jet of electric radiations. The jets or rays, on reaching the electric coils in the vessels, could create an atmosphere of sparks which would cause the shell and torpedoes on board to explode. With the same reflector and radiations explosions could be produced in forts, in artillery parks, and even in the metallic cartridges of soldiers. Dr. Le Bon is a well-known authority on physical phenomena, and has been led to make the experiments to which he refers after the discovery of the properties of electric waves by M. Branby, professor at the Catholic Institute of Paris, and the friend of Signor Marconi, whom he is said to have added in wireless telegraphy experiments.

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BELIEF THAT THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COMPACT WILL NOT BE RENEWED.—It is expected in Vienna that a serious Ministerial crisis will arise this week, the outcome of which will be that the Hungarian Government will win at every point in refusing to renew the Ausgleich, or economic-commercial compact, on Austria's terms. As was intimated in a cable dispatch published May 27, the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet is looked for in Vienna. The chances in favor of Hungary are now said to be more favorable than ever. For two years the Hungarian Premiers have had the full support of their Parliament, while during that time the Austrian Legislature has been paralyzed by obstructions. Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, was recently sacrificed to oblige Austria. His successor, Herr von Szell, who is now in Vienna with other Hungarian Ministers, in order finally to close the deliberations about the Ausgleich, declares himself unable to enter any new negotiations, and that the Ausgleich compact as fixed by his predecessor must be accepted. Count von Thun, the Austrian Premier, asserts his inability to accept this as it stands, and, as all Austria oppoed it, the Cabinet, it is said, will fall in suggesting new deliberations. The position of Herr von Szell is considered in well-informed circles to be so strong that the Emperor, who must come to a decision this week, will accept the Hungarian programme. This will also, it is said, bring about the downfall of Count von Thun, whose prospects of restoring domestic peace in Austria are believed to have much declined since the publication of the national and political demands of the United German parties and the consequent religio-political movement.

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SUPPOSED CAUSES OF FRENCH DECADENCE.—In a recent number of L'Autorité of Paris Paul de Cassagnac, writing in criticism of the recent work, "What is the Cause of Anglo-Saxon Superiority?" says: "Not only are we not superior to the Anglo-Saxons, but we have sunk so low that we ought to be happy now if we can ever equal them. We are undoubtedly a decaying nation, and the cause of our decline is our want of respect for all the traditions of the past, our renouncement of religion, and our general indifference to everything." L'Echo de Paris also has an article on French decadence, which it attributes to the loss of initiative among Frenchmen, who seem, the writer says, more and more content to imitate and copy other nations blindly.

SQUADRON A REACHES CAMP

Greetings Along the Route for the Governor and Troopers.

PEEKSKILL'S HEARTY WELCOME

Thousands of Cameras Leveled at Col. Roosevelt—Busy Scenes After the Arrival in Camp.

PEEKSKILL, June 4.—Squadron A rode into camp at 12:20 to-day after a journey from Sing Sing, of which the most notable incident was the reception at the town of Peekskill, in which practically the entire population participated.

Maintaining its record of promptness, the squadron left Camp Roe at 7 o'clock this morning. After covering two miles the men were halted to water their horses, and, as the distance to be traveled was easy the proceeding was conducted in leisurely fashion. It was nearly 8 o'clock when the march was resumed.

Along the road the scenes were like those of the day before. The country is not so thickly settled as that between Van Cortlandt Park and Sing Sing, but everybody in each neighborhood gathered at some shady and convenient place in Broadway to display flags and wave greetings and applaud the squadron generally, and Gov. Roosevelt especially. Also to take photographs. The Governor must have been photographed 2,000 times between the squadron armory and here.

Some kind of picture-making apparatus stared him in the face wherever he turned, and if he had attempted to "look pleasant" for each amateur and professional who leveled a camera on him he would have ridden all the way with a smile frozen on his countenance. It is likely that the last twenty or thirty miles of photographs, if they are ever developed, will show him with a hunted expression like that of a scouting cavalryman dodging through a strange country and apprehensive of ambush. If he found himself being "took" from a coppice, or "snapped" at from beneath an avenue he would turn his head to find somebody with a camera trained on him from a stone wall or a fence.

It is a curious illustration of the general egotism of the amateur that he or she evidently usually supposed that the idea of photographing the Governor on horseback at the head of the cavalry was purely original, and had occurred to nobody else. Many of the operators advanced in conspicuous places and accompanied by admiring friends took aim with ostentatious deliberation, presumably expecting the subject to pause or pose. If he had posed for everybody who made an attempt upon him he would be yet posing somewhere on the road below Parrytown. He always tried to look unconscious when he found one of the portentous glass eyes glaring coldly at him, but no human being and few animals have succeeded in looking unconscious before a camera. Probably an oyster, not being remarkable for an expressive countenance can do it, but it is beyond human capacity.

Yet it appears that pictures of the Governor are needed in Westchester, for despite the innumerable pictures of him of various kinds that have appeared in newspapers and magazines in the last ten years, and despite the further fact that he was the only man in the line not in uniform and could not possibly be anybody else, the demands to have him pointed out were constant.

THE ARRIVAL AT PEEKSKILL.

There was some protest in Peekskill against the riding through of the squadron on Sunday, and it is said that some kind of communication was sent asking that the journey be so arranged that church services be not interrupted. Gov. Roosevelt heard nothing of this, but Major Bridgeman, on his own motion, hurried matters so as to avoid annoyance. He hit it exactly right. Peekskill was reached at 10:45 o'clock. That not only gave the Sunday school children a chance and allowed those who have conscientious scruples against seeing processions on Sundays to be forced to see this one on their journey to church, but it permitted everybody who wished to view the squadron and attend service to do both comfortably.

A delegation of fifty mounted wheelmen met the Governor two miles out of Peekskill and escorted him into the town, where he was met by Vosberg Post, G. A. R., and the local Sons of Veterans, in uniform, preceded by a fife and drum corps, and escorted to the outskirts. Many flags were displayed on dwellings and business houses, and at the centre of the town the sidewalks and sides of the roadways were crowded with people, who clapped their hands and cheered.

The march may be truthfully and briefly described as forty miles of warm welcome and evidence of popular admiration and good will for the Governor and the squadron. It is impossible to say how either would have been received without the other, but it is certain that combined they have been highly honored and have every reason for pride. There has hardly been one place on the whole route where there was not in sight a large or a small group of people or a display of flags or some other evidence of kindly feeling and greeting.

It has been continuous and apparently spontaneous; it has been generally informal, and it has been not only in the voices of the people, but in their faces. There have been smiles of pride and pleasure everywhere. It was notable that at many of the great estates and famous country places the owners and their families at the entrance gates, and the working people and servants short distances away, were equally hearty in their welcomes and apparently equally pleased.

As for Gov. Roosevelt himself, he has enjoyed every moment of the way—except for the photographers. The horseback exercise, the camping, watching the work of the men, and receiving the greetings of the people have been constant pleasures to him. He undertook the trip as a holiday, and has felt it to be one.

The fifteen miles to-day were made in a little less than five hours. The dust was at times so thick that the men could not see three files ahead of them. This caused some disarrangement at times and led to the occasional sarcastic inquiry from along the line, "Is that a file in front or are we doing some kind of new formation?"

ARTILLERY SALUTE FOR THE GOVERNOR.

But when the squadron band lined up at the edge of the camp and began to play "Hail to the Chief" and two guns of the First Battery, under First Sergt. Jansen, began to spit smoke over the bluff and crack out the Governor's salute, the squadron rode up the last long hill in beautiful order and obviously happy, for there was the wide stretch of beautiful level turf stretching in front, with snow-white new tents up and ready for the men on one side and sheds empty, swept, and garnished for the horses on the other. Discipline forbade the riders from saying anything, but it did not suppress the whinnies of delight with which the steeds told the general feeling. Most of the men were decorated with plumes of green branches or locust blossoms in their hats, it being the fad of the morning to so adorn the battered headgear.

The squadron was lined up on the parade ground and saluted while the flags were raised and "The Star Spangled Banner" was played, and then it was "column left" to the sheds, where there was first unsaddling and then unpacking, and the development of mysteries and surprises. A cavalry horse must be unbridled and unsaddled according to rule, and woe to the trooper who, under the eye of his superior, becomes tangled in the intricacies of the bridle and handles it by the bit instead of the crown piece. Saddle with combined feed bag and horse cover at the back and the blouse rolled up on the pommel, and the saddle bags at the side, must be placed behind the tethered horse at a given number of paces.

When the unpacking comes, the surprise comes. The ability of a cavalryman to pack things in his feed bag is a wonder. The telescope valise and the Saratoga trunk are insignificant receptacles compared to the feed bag, which is like the high hat of a conjurer. The owner continues to draw things from it until the grass all about is covered with the assortment, and nobody looking on would be more astonished to see white rabbits, pigeons, a few cages of canaries, and a baby carriage unpacked.

The men on their way to their tents were curious objects. Each carried a carbine, pistol in the holster, sabre, saddle bags, cup and canteen, sleeping blanket, and some of the unpacked miscellany. Attacked by a foe at that crisis, each man would have fought to the death, for no man could have run a step. As it was, the line jingled and clattered as it moved until it sounded like a herd of belled cattle astray.

At 5 o'clock there was service, conducted by Chaplain Morgan, and soap and water, brushes and razors, and the seclusion of tents had achieved a huge man miracle. Where sunburned and dust-powdered, bare-armed, booted, grimy, and dingy hard-riding troopers had disappeared, there reappeared through the tent flaps at "church call" some two hundred smug, clean, spick-and-span young men, with spotless white duck trousers, blouses of shining blue, and parade caps, every button and shoe polished and brilliant. To witness and admire the result of the transformation there were several hundred people, including a large proportion of women.

By that time three small mountains of baggage and express packages had disappeared within the tents. Some of the packages are marked "glass." They are supposed to contain pickles, jellies, and sweetmeats of various kinds.

The squadron surgeon reports that there was not even a slight ailment or casualty or a demand for a prescription on the way. The men are physically in absolutely perfect condition and fit for a week of hard work, which they are likely to get. Not a horse has gone lame or fallen sick. Hardly a dozen shoes were cast on the march.

COL. ROOSEVELT PRAISES TROOPERS.

The Governor in his tent this afternoon said that the one regret he had for the trip was that he failed to see the children of the orphan asylum at Peekskill, who, he understood, expected to meet him. As to the military he said:

"I am extremely pleased with the squadron. I regard its being in camp here as of infinitely less importance than the journey, and the practice it gave. It does not teach them as much to live in tents with floors as to be out on the march, pitching tents and cooking.

"If they march long enough they will be caught in a rain, and that helps. This camp is an infinite improvement on work in the armory, but more and more each year I hope to see the conditions of the outings of the Guardsmen approximate to those of actual service in the field. This camp was a long step in advance when it was started, and it serves a very useful purpose now. But more and more we shall devote attention to field work proper. A great advancement in this direction has been made this year. The code is much simpler. Officers and men now live exactly alike.

"You recollect when it was otherwise, and the officers were shut in. I want the officers and men to fare alike. Officers who share the fare and the dangers of their men can lead them anywhere. Of course officers will not do the menial work of camp, for they have other things to do. I will not tolerate any military lawlessness or anything like disobedience among men, but I intend that as the men fare so must the officers."

Lieut. Col. Lee of the British Army, when asked how the march and work of the squadron had impressed him, said that the high opinion he had formed of that part of the body which he had seen in service in the South had been confirmed by his observation of the whole.

When asked if he had any criticisms, he said he did not know that he had—probably not; but that his official position would make it improper for him to announce any. He had admired very much the quiet, orderly, soldierly conduct of the men on the march, and the smooth, businesslike way in which the camp work was done.

He could not compare them with any body of British militia because the yeomanry constituting the British mounted militia was purely a volunteer organization. There is really no militia cavalry force in England.

For the twenty-four hours beginning this afternoon Capt. Cammann will be officer of the day and Lieut. Barry officer of the guard.

Gov. Roosevelt will leave here to-morrow for West Point, accompanied by Col. Lee and Col. Hipson of Canada. They go at the invitation of Col. Mills, the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, whose guests they will be. The Governor will leave West Point for New York on Tuesday and will attend the commencement exercises of Columbia College, where he will be made an LL. D. He will not be able to get back to camp until next Sunday.

Peekskill's New Trolley Line.

PEEKSKILL, June 4.—Peekskill's trolley line to the "short ferry" to the State camp was completed this afternoon. It will probably increase the attendance at the camp largely, making access easier and cheaper. One car began to run as soon as the last rails were down, and a sort of general jubilee was held. The entire town was busy watching the fare register and keeping tab on the conductor and in learning to dodge the new danger.

BICYCLE POLICEMEN ACTIVE.

Roundsman Schuessler Finds a Man with an Indestructible Head.

Yesterday was one of the busiest days that the bicycle police have had since the squad was organized. At 10 o'clock last night they had made sixty-five arrests, and they were still active. The charges were principally for failure to provide lamps and bells. An occasional scorcher was also captured. In every instance the men left their wheels as a guarantee of their appearance in court. The women generally seemed to have complied with the law, or it may have been gallantry on the part of the policemen which granted them immunity, for up to a late hour not one of the gentler sex had been apprehended. The prisoners were of all degrees and many nationalities. There were white and black men, and one Chinaman was taken, protesting much, but without avail.

Dr. Samuel Bookman, twenty-nine years old, of 9 East Sixty-second Street, was on his way home and had reached Fifty-ninth Street without interference yesterday evening. Noticing Bicycle Policeman Van Keuren just a block ahead, and remembering that he had no lamp, the doctor dismounted and walked by the policeman. When he thought himself safe, he remounted and rode leisurely away. Van Keuren made after him, and caught him just as he was trundling his wheel into the areaway at home. Van Keuren placed him under arrest, and, says Bookman abused him shamefully all the way to the station, and told him continually that he was an intimate friend of Commissioner Hess, and that Van Keuren would better look for another place without delay. At the station he told the Sergeant of his "pull," and was furious when ordered to be searched. He had to be dragged to his cell.

John H. Chase, twenty-eight years old, of 217 West Thirty-fifth Street, according to Bicycle Roundsman Schuessler, has the thickest head of which the policeman knows. Chase collided with United States mail wagon No. 15, loaded, at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. He did not hurt the mail wagon and, strange to say, the mail wagon did not much injure him, although, according to Schuessler, the rear wheel passed squarely over Chase's head and came down on the pavement with an audible thump. Schuessler lifted him to his feet and asked him if he wanted to go to a hospital.

"No, Sir," he replied emphatically. "I'm going right home." He remounted his slightly damaged wheel and rode away.

A Lockjaw Cure.

From The London Globe.

This affection, when caused by a wound, has long been considered incurable, and it is only of late years that a few instances of successful treatment have been recorded, the most striking being those effected by the Indian woorali poison and by enormous doses of alcohol. Two cases are reported in which all the alarming symptoms were removed by violent perspiration. The first was that of a young man of twenty-two, who had the misfortune of having his hand caught in the gearing of a thrashing machine; part of the skin was carried off, but in the course of a fortnight everything seemed progressing toward a speedy cure, when one morning the patient awoke with a strange rigidity in his jaws, violent pain all over the sternum, intermittent difficulty of breathing, and convulsive starts in the lower limbs. A doctor being called in, immediately proceeded to throw the patient into violent perspiration. For this purpose he had hoops put under the bedclothes in order to prevent their contact with the body, and then got four deep pots filled with quicklime, which he slightly moistened with water.

To prevent the skin from being scorched each pot was wrapped in linen and then placed on each side of the patient, orders being given to the family to moisten the quicklime from time to time, and to change it when exhausted. The heat engendered was so intense that on the first day the bedclothes caught fire, which, however, were speedily extinguished. As for the perspiration, it was so immoderate as to pass all belief. On the fifth day all tetanic symptoms had disappeared, except a little stiffness in the jaws; the patient was in a state of complete prostration, which was, however, removed by good nourishment, and a few days after all traces of the dangerous affection had disappeared. The second case was that of a day laborer, who, when the doctor came, appeared in a dying state. He at first denied having had any wound; but upon examination an injury caused by a hobnail was discovered on one of his great toes—a circumstance the patient had forgotten. The treatment was the same, and attended with the same result.

Negro Excursions Prohibited.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The State Board of Health has ordered a stop put to negro excursions, to prevent the spread of smallpox.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Isaac Gale Johnson.

Isaac Gale Johnson, sixty-eight years old, died Saturday at his home in Spuyten Duyvil after a brief illness. Mr. Johnson was born in Troy, N. Y., and was graduated in 1848 from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He then gave two Winters to special studies in Philadelphia, after which he entered upon the manufacture of malleable iron, locating his plant at Spuyten Duyvil.

Of late years he had been interested in projectiles, and made many interesting experiments of scientific value. He secured a patent for a cap for armor-piercing shells, which was purchased by the Navy Department, and proved its value and efficiency in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet. He was well known in Westchester County, and was on the boards of several insurance companies and banks.

For many years he was a Deacon in the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, and up to the time of his death was Superintendent of a union Sunday school, near his home. His widow, who was Miss Jane E. Bradley of Sunderland, Vt., and five sons, all of whom have been associated with him in his business, survive him.

The funeral will be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning from Mr. Johnson's late residence.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZA METCALF, wife of Chaplain Metcalf of the Dannemora (N. Y.) Prison, was found dead in bed at the home of her sister, in Bristol, Vt., yesterday morning.

CALVIN CLAFLIN, sixty-five years old, died on Saturday of Bright's disease at St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Claflin was born in Franklin, Mass. He came to this city in 1852 and engaged in the sale of straw goods up to the time that his illness compelled him to go to the hospital. He married Miss Belle Adams of Franklin. A widow and one daughter survive him. The burial will be at Franklin.

CHARLES R. LARRABEE, a resident of Chicago since 1844 and for several years Treasurer of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, died on Saturday night at his residence, aged seventy-four years. One of his sons is the Rev. E. A. Larrabee, rector of the Church of the Ascension, 405 Dearborn Avenue. Mr. Larrabee was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1825, and was the son of Lucius C. and Calista Larrabee.

PHILIP HENRY SAVAGE, clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, died yesterday at the Massachusetts General Hospital from appendicitis. He was the son of the Rev. Minot J. Savage, and was born at North Brookfield, Mass., Feb. 11, 1868. He was graduated at Harvard in 1893; the next year studied in the Divinity School, and later taught English composition in the college until appointed to the Boston Library. He had written several volumes of poetry.

BENJAMIN F. CLARK, eighty-four years old, one of the oldest produce merchants in New York, died Friday afternoon. He was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., and came here in 1834. After working a year for his brother,

CROWDS ON THE SPEEDWAY

Many Drivers Take Advantage of the Pleasant Weather.

HORSES IN FINE FETTLE

Gabe Case, C. Y. Wemple, W. H. McCarthy, and George Huber Exercise Equine Pets—Road in Good Shape.

There was a lively breeze blowing in from the Harlem River over the Speedway yesterday that was welcomed by the large crowd of drivers, who would otherwise have sweltered under the sun. The horses, too, seemed grateful for the cool wave that swept over the river, for the fast ones among them without exception were in excellent fettle, and were ready to take up a brush at the word of command.

The scene along the broad, well-kept driving path was a pretty one, for to the east the Harlem River, dotted with the shells of oarsmen, and with heavier rowboats crowded with gay parties of three or four, ran parallel with the road, while to the west the wall, in some places rising almost perpendicularly, and again a stretch of trees or a part of the bridge stonework, hemmed the drivers in on that side. The pedestrian paths along the Speedway were crowded with visitors, who took as much interest in watching the scenes along the river as they did in watching the speed trials of the blooded horses. Some of them, who are regular Sunday visitors and who know the points of vantage along the path, gathered on the high ground near the Washington Bridge, from which the best of the brushes could be seen.

The roadbed was never in better condition, for the sprinkling carts had been at work all morning, and they had left enough moisture in the soil to keep the dust down, even under the heavy traffic of the afternoon.

Gabe Case, who has been an enthusiastic member of the road brigade longer than any of the present-day drivers, with the possible exception of Frank Work, can remember, was as happy as a schoolboy on vacation behind his favorite team, Tom and Jerry. Not far behind him came C. Y. Wemple, another of the older members of the driving brigade. Mr. Wemple was out with a chip on his shoulder for any of the ambitious drivers to knock off, for he held the reins over a useful-looking daughter of Repetition, 2:19¼, and before his drive ended he found a couple of good horses that took the dust of his wheels. W. H. McCarthy, who never shows on the speeding ground unless he is behind an animal with plenty of speed, had out Ariel Direct, a handsome three-year-old, that showed as much style as any animal the Speedway has known this season. Ariel Direct is as fast as stylish, and as well-bred, too, being one of the get of Direct, out of a daughter of Nutwood.

Since George Huber insists on driving in a wagon that looks to be twenty years old, newcomers on the Speedway spot him for an easy one to beat, but several that tried yesterday to measure speed with the rakish-looking bay he drove, reached the end of the journey sadder and wiser drivers, and firmly resolved never again to judge a book by its cover or a horse's speed by the appearance of the wagon to which he is hitched. A. Bauman drove the fast pacer Red Lady, 2:12¼, and Dr. Glover was out behind his favorite roadster, Pegasus. Capt. McDonald had a spin up to the end of the Speedway behind the gray gelding Flash, and W. E. Parsons was, as usual, out behind his pretty pacer, Winola. J. Donnelly took a spin at a fast gait behind his trotter, Glenmore Boy, and Elmer Stevens dashed along behind Motion and Notion, a slashing team of chestnuts, that reeled off a half mile in better than 1:12.

To-day's Entries at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—The Kensington Hurdle Handicap for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Bee Ecer	160	Premier 140
Moslem	152	Trayant 139
Forget	148	Kirvara 136
Waltzer	147	Peter II 132

Moslem and Waltzer, Mr. Chamblet's entry.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Saduceе	122	The Corinthian	107
Mike Strauss	115	Mischievous	107
Prestidigitator	115	La Poudre	107
Laureatea	112	King Bramble	107
Standing	107	Eileen Daly	104

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Andronicus	112	James Tod	112
Golden Buckle	112	General Shafter	112
The Burlington R'te.	112	Strathconan	112
James M.	112	Northumberland	112
Tennette	112	Spangling	112
Desperado	112	Lady Madge	107
Great Neck	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Patchogue Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

Momentum	114	Hurley Burley	106
L'Alanette	113	Alpen	103
Charentus	113	Armament	103
Handpress	111	A. N. B.	98
Handball	111	Satin Slipper	98
Roysterer	106	Diminutive	96

Roysterer and Charentus, O. L. Richards's entry; Handpress and Handball, P. J. Dwyer's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Kinnikinnic	126	Hard Knot	105
Imp	122	Harmonica	103
Arbaces	112	Handpress	100
Intrusive	112	Sensational	86
Charentus	110		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Waring	110	Morbid	100
Shoreham	107	Decimal	99
Caribou	107	Precursor	97
Prestidigitator	107	Be Be S.	96
Shrove Tuesday	102		

Brookdale Handicap Weights.

Secretary Vosburg, the official handicapper of The Jockey Club, announces the following weights for the Brookdale Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and an eighth, to be run at Gravesend to-morrow:

Horse.	Lbs.	Horse.	Lbs.
Banastar	127	Thomas Cat	104
Don de Oro	125	Howard Mann	100
George Keene	119	Mr. Clay	100
St. Cloud	117	Millstream	100
Pink Coat	116	Doctor Eichberg	100
Lanky Bob	115	Sir Hubert	100
Voter	114	His Lordship	100
Filigrane	113	George Boyd	100
Ethelbert	112	Greatland	98
Candleblack	112	Lackland	98
Bangle	111	Nosey	97
Imp	111	Central Trust	96
Handball	109	High Degree	96
Swiftmas	107	Jefferson	95
Box	107	Alpen	95
Warrenton	107	Jeannot	93
Previous	105	Scotch Plaid	92
Automaton	105	King Barleycorn	92
Kingdon	105	Handpress	90
Ways and Means	104	Ellerdale	90
Firearm	104	Danforth	90

Horses May Be Exported from Turkey.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Minister Straus, at Constantinople, has been informed that the law prohibiting the exportation of horses from the Turkish Empire has been revoked, and horses for export here will simply be subject to an export duty of five Turkish liras. This information may be of interest in view of the frequent inquiries about Arab horses wanted in the United States.

The Grand Steeplechase Stakes.

PARIS, June 4.—The race for the Grand Steeplechase Stakes at Auteuil to-day, valued at £5,248, ($26,240,) was won by Tancarville. Breemount's Pride was second, and Peu de Chose third.

Orange Lawn Tennis Tournament.

The Orange Lawn Tennis Club will hold its open tournament for the championship of New Jersey Monday, June 12, on its grounds at Mountain Station, N. J. The winner of the singles will have the privilege of challenging Richard Stevens, who now holds the cup. This cup will become the property of any one who wins it three times, not necessarily in succession.

Preparing for the Big Fight.

The interior of the Greater New York Athletic Club Building at Coney Island is being remodeled in preparation for the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight on Friday night next. More seats are being put in and arrangements for better lighting are being made. The machine for the use of the people who have secured the kinetoscope privilege has already been erected.

NEWS OF THE YACHTSMEN.

It is authoritatively announced, according to Yachting, that W. G. Jameson acted in behalf of the Prince of Wales in buying the Britannia before the recently intended sale. The famous cutter will therefore again be seen under the royal colors, which she carried with such remarkable success for five successive seasons.

According to late reports Emperor William will visit the Solent in Cowes week, on the imperial steam yacht Hohenzollern, arriving July 29, convoyed by a number of German war vessels. The Emperor's Meteor, formerly the American schooner yacht Yampa, will compete for the Queen's Cup in her yawl rig. She recently completed fitting at Southampton and was joined by her crew, who were to take her to Kiel.

Anent the transatlantic voyage before the cup challenger, Shamrock, The Yachting World recalls preceding trips, the record for which is held by Vigilant. Vigilant made the voyage in April, 1895, in 18 days from Southampton. Her best day's run was 270 miles. Her eastward run was made to Tory Island in 14 days 13 hours and 44 minutes. It took Valkyrie II. 27 days to cross from Gourock. The Thistle, in 1887, made the eastward run in 17 days. The Genesta crossed westward in 21 days and consumed the same time on the return trip. The Galatea took 29 days to cross and the Navahoe made the eastward run in 19 days. Valkyrie III. made the westward passage in 29 days and returned in 28 days.

The June number of The Rudder gives the following description of the Yankee of the White Bear Club of St. Paul, Minn., which is to figure in the international race on June 10 at Bay St. Louis with the Dominion of the Royal St. Lawrence Club:

"The Yankee is 83 feet over all, 7 feet 8 inches beam, and has 6 inches draught of hull and 6 feet with centreboard down. Her midship section is scow-shaped, giving her nearly 8 feet 10 inches beam at load water line. Her keel line is a true curve. She is without reserve curves in any part of her hull. The gunwale lines are slightly curved and the bow is a half circle. The freeboard is 13 inches and the deck crowned 3 inches.

"Her displacement in racing with crew is about 1,900 pounds. She is built with bent oak ribs over longitudinal ribs, each 8 inches apart. These are framed together so as to be flush when they receive the planking. The plank is 5-16 inch by 8 inches, single, with joints in centre of logitudinal ribs.

"The centreboard is of steel and weighs 200 pounds. Her mainsail is long on the boom, and the gaff is peaked high. Her mainsail contains about 380 square feet with a jib that makes her total sail area nearly 500 feet when measured in accordance with the rules. Her sections were carefully designed to make her displacement curve conform with the water-line theory when heeled to any angle, excepting that this curve was corrected so as to allow approximately for the displacement caused by the rise of water at the bow and stern when in motion. She gains on the water line as rapidly as she is heeled and when sailing free uses apparently about 32 feet of hull."

The Defender to be Tried To-day.

NEWPORT, June 4.—The Defender lay at anchor near Fort Adams throughout the day, and all work was suspended save that which was absolutely necessary. W. Butler Duncan, who is in charge of the yacht, and Royal Phelps Carroll were on board for some time. To-morrow the first of the tuning-up trials will begin. The greatest secrecy prevails as to the work that has been laid out for the Defender, and Mr. Duncan refused to talk regarding it. It is reported that the Queen Mab may race with the Defender to-morrow. Mr. Duncan has decided that the yacht shall not be raced on Sundays.

OARSMEN OUT IN NUMBERS.

A Busy Day on the Harlem River—Barge Parties Visit College Point.

Harlem River oarsmen were out in force yesterday. In fact, it was the busiest day on the river this season outside of Decoration Day. This unusual activity was due to the fact that the majority of the oarsmen had given up training for a while, as the next regatta does not occur until July 4, and, yesterday being an ideal day, they endeavored to make up for lost time and enjoy themselves without restraint at their favorite pastime.

All day long the river was alive with everything that was seaworthy, from a light gig to a club scow. Barge parties were most in favor, and, without a single exception, every club on the river launched either its four or eight oared barge and made trips to various points along the Hudson River and Long Island Sound. College Point, on Flushing Bay, was the favorite resort, and thither crews from the Nonpareil, Union, Nassau, and Dauntless Clubs journeyed. The trip across the Sound was rather a rough one, owing to the stiff breeze blowing, and the occupants of the barges received a drenching. The Nassau Boat Club eight-oared barge, which led the way to the Point, was manned by a crew composed of Bacon, bow; Weiman, No. 2; Cleaver, No. 3; McCrodden, No. 4; La Gost, No. 5, Mackay, No. 6; De La Vergne, No. 7; Collard, stroke, and Capt. Fred Vilmar, coxswain. The Nassau four-oared barge was manned by Rogge, bow; Tonk, No. 2; Plumb, No. 3; Toop, stroke, and Irving C. Smith, coxswain.

At the Point a good dinner was enjoyed, after which a game of ball was played.

P. March and J. Smith, also of the Nassaus, made the trip across the Sound in a double shell and had a narrow escape from swamping, owing to the rough water. In order to keep the frail craft afloat it was necessary to bail the cockpit out continually. This the men did with their caps. At the Metropolitan Rowing Club's house there was plenty of life, and during the morning the junior eight, which rowed in the Decoration Day regatta, took a six-mile spin up the river. Capt. Barkentin says that he will enter the junior eight in the Long Island regatta on July 15, with one or two changes in the crew. From the talk heard at the various boathouses yesterday, it is not likely that the Philadelphia regatta on July 4 will receive many entries from the Harlem River clubs.

THE CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Columbia Men Rested Yesterday—Discussion as to the Course.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 4.—The Columbia 'Varsity and freshman crews rested in their quarters to-day. There was no rowing, and the boathouse was deserted. In the morning the oarsmen attended service at Christ Episcopal Church, having been specially invited by the rector, the Rev. S. A. Welkert.

The afternoon and evening were spent in lounging about the house, with a short walk just before dinner. Among the visitors entertained by Columbia to-day were F. S. Bangs, Chairman of the College Rowing Committee, and Silas Hinkley, manager of the Poughkeepsie and Wappingers Falls Railroad.

The daily routine of the Columbia crews, as laid out by Coach Peet, is as follows: 6:30 A. M., rise; 7:30, breakfast; 10:30, short practice row; 1:00, luncheon; 3:00, short walk; 5:00, practice row, (somewhat longer than in the morning;) 7:30, dinner; 9:30, retire.

Since the visit of the boat-race officials to Poughkeepsie yesterday there has been considerable discussion about the course over which the 'Varsity race shall be rowed. When the river was surveyed last Winter two courses were laid out, one at an average distance of 500 feet from the shore, known as the inner course, and another exactly in the middle of the river, known as the outer course.

All previous races have been rowed over the inner course, and no fault has ever been found with it. Now, however, the representatives of the colleges want to use the outer course, on the ground that in case of a postponement because of rough water the river gets smoother inshore sooner than it does further out in the stream, and the inside crew would have so much advantage over its competitors. On the other hand, the officers of the rowing association claim that the alleged advantage is more apparent than real. They point out that the merits of the old course are attested by its successful use in a series of satisfactory races. When it was laid out every known test was used to establish its fairness. It will be very difficult to police the course if it be moved to midstream. No definite decision has yet been reached, but it looks as if the college men would carry their point.

Insane Woman Kills Her Child.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., June 4.—Word has been received here of a tragedy yesterday at Mammoth Hot Springs. A mother took the life of her youngest child and made an attempt to murder her three other children. The woman, Mrs. George Trischman, the wife of a carpenter, is undoubtedly insane. Without a moment's warning, she seized her youngest child, and cut its throat. She then made a determined effort to murder the other children, but after a prolonged and desperate struggle they escaped from the house with slight injuries.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

The New Yorks Win from the Louisvilles at Weehawken—Play a Faultless Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	31	11	.738
Boston	27	13	.675
St. Louis	25	16	.610
Chicago	25	17	.595
Philadelphia	23	17	.575
Baltimore	23	18	.561
Cincinnati	21	18	.538
Pittsburg	17	22	.436
New York	17	24	.415
Louisville	13	29	.310
Washington	13	29	.310
Cleveland	8	29	.216

League Games To-day.

Cincinnati at Boston.
Cleveland at Brooklyn.
Louisville at New York.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Washington.

Fast ball was played by the New Yorks at Weehawken yesterday; they vanquished the Louisvilles with the greatest of ease. Nothing that came anywhere near any of them "got away." Gleason's fielding was notably swift and accurate.

The Kentuckians, on the other hand, played a ragged game. They could do nothing with Pitcher Carrick when hits meant runs. Carrick pitched a masterly game, and had the Louisvilles all at sea with his changes of pace and mixtures of shoots. The only runs the visitors made were due to a base on balls and a home-run drive by Hartzell, which got away from Van Haltren because of the uneven ground in the outfield.

The New Yorks fielded without the sign of an error, and their hitting was timely. They "got down to business" right at the outset. Van Haltren hit safely. Grady took his base on balls. Wilson made a single hit, and Gleason followed suit, all of which produced two runs.

Three runs were made in the second inning on O'Brien's single, Carrick's double, a balk, and a base on balls. A couple of bad misplays by Dexter, a balk, a base on balls, and Carrick's two-base hit sent three New Yorkers around in the fourth.

Magee went in to pitch for Louisville in the fifth, and did fairly well. He received poor support, however, five Giants making the circuit in the sixth inning.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	2	3	3	0	0
Grady, c.	1	0	1	2	0
Wilson, lb.	2	2	10	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	3	4	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	5	7	0
O'Brien, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Hart'an, 3b.	2	2	3	0	1
Foster, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Carrick, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total	15	13	27	16	0

LOUISVILLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hoy, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Clarke, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Dexter, ss.	0	3	2	2	
Wagner, 1b.	1	0	10	1	0
Hartzell, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	5	3	1
Leach, 3b.	0	2	2	2	2
Kittredge, c.	0	0	1	5	0
Powers, c.	0	1	2	0	2
Philippi, p.	0	0	0	2	0
McGee, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	10	24	16	7

New York	2	3	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	—13
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—New York, 2; Louisville, 1. First base on balls—Off Carrick, 4; off Philippi, 2; off McGee, 4. First base on errors—New York, 3. Left on bases—New York, 9; Louisville, 11. Struck out—By Carrick, 1; by McGee, 2. Home runs—Foster, Hartzell. Two-base hit—Carrick. Stolen base—Van Haltren. Sacrifice hit—Grady. Double play—Carrick, Gleason, and Wilson. Balk—Philippi. Wild pitch—Carrick. Hit by the pitcher—By Philippi, 1; by McGee, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr. Attendance—2,500. Time of game—Two hours.

New Orleans Team to Go to Paterson.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—President Barrow of the Atlantic Baseball League has completed arrangements with Abner Powell to bring his New Orleans team, the leaders of the defunct Southern League, to Paterson. The present Paterson team and the New Orleans team will be combined.

Other Games.

At Newark—Reading, 5; Newark, 3.
At Utica—Utica, 6; Binghamton, 2.
At Buffalo—St. Paul, 15; Buffalo, 11.
At Providence—Hartford, 10; Providence, 9.

NEWS OF THE GOLF WORLD.

The members of the Fairfield County Golf Club, at Greenwich, Conn., began Saturday the first of three competitions for the President's Cup, given by George W. Hubble. It is a handicap match play contest against the bogie score. The second match will be played next Saturday, and the final one on July 1. The third competition for the Queen's Jubilee Cup will be on June 24. This cup was given to the club three years ago by F. E. Vivian Bond, to be played for annually upon the Saturday nearest the anniversary of the Queen's jubilee. The winner of the cup has his name inscribed upon it and receives a small permanent trophy. The Vice President's prizes, given by E. W. Russel, for mixed foursome competition, will be played for on June 30, July 7 and 14. This series will be conducted on the point system, three points to first in each event, two to second, and one to third.

On July 4 the members will hold a sweepstakes contest at 18 holes. Secretary H. L. Cammann has given a cup for handicap competition by men on July 8, 15, 22, and 29, and E. N. Norton has presented a cup for a women's handicap match for July 12 and 13. The new Captain, Frank M. Freeman, has given a cup for men to be played for Sept. 16, 23, and 30. The Fairfield golf team will play the Ardsley Club at Ardsley on June 17, and later in the season will play the Staten Island Cricket Club, Brooklawn Country Club, and Morris County Golf Club.

The recently organized Connecticut League of Golf Clubs will hold its first State championship tournament on the links of the Litchfield Country Club at Litchfield, from July 15 to July 22. Representatives will be present from the Fairfield, New Haven, Hartford, Brooklawn, Oxford, and Yale Golf Clubs.

The first regular club dance at the Morris County Club was held last Friday evening, and there will be a dance every Friday night this month. The women will play another of their regular competitions for the long-course cup next Wednesday.

A golf team match will be played on June 15 between Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania on the links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

The women's championship golf tournament of Philadelphia will be played in that city, beginning Tuesday, June 13. The Huntington Valley Country Club has offered a special prize, known as the Visitors' Cup, to be competed for by those handing in the second best eight scores.

The women's open tournament in Philadelphia which was held last week on the links of the Merion Cricket Club was productive of some excellent contests. Miss Helen B. Davids, former Philadelphia champion, won the medal for the lowest score in the qualifying round. The mixed foursome event was won by Miss Francis C. Griscom and Rodman E. Griscom.

OVER SEAS IN A TINY CRAFT.

An Adventurer Sets Sail, His Only Companion a Cat.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The little schooner-rigged boat Coke, about thirty feet long and five tons measurement, sailed for Manila to-day. Capt. Freitche, the sole occupant of the vessel, proposes to make a tour of the world in the frail cockleshell. He claims to have crossed the Atlantic in a vessel of even smaller dimensions.

His only companion on the voyage will be a cat, to which he is much attached, and which he calls his mascot, as it has been with him before on long and lonely cruises.

Trolley Car Injures a Child.

Four-year-old Carrie Ostinger was run down by Trolley Car No. 885 of the Flushing Avenue extension line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday afternoon near her home, 232 Cook Street, Williamsburg, and narrowly escaped death. The child set out to cross the car tracks at Flushing Avenue and Bogart Street. She ran behind a car going toward the bridge and directly in front of Car No. 885, which was going in an opposite direction, and struck her. She was caught up by the fender, only to roll out again to the side of the track, which saved her life, as the motorman had difficulty in bringing the car to a stop. She was picked up unconscious and suffering from shock and internal injuries, and was removed to her home.

Pennsylvania Primaries.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., June 4.—The Republican primary election in this county yesterday resulted in a complete victory for the Quay forces.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., June 4.—Yesterday's contest in the primaries between the Quay and anti-Quay factions is still in doubt. E. P. Hollinshead, the anti-Quay leader, appears to have won by a small majority, but the Quay leaders are not yet ready to admit defeat.

MAJORITY FOR HENDERSON

Said to Have Received Enough Pledges to Insure His Election.

102 VOTES ARE PROMISED

A Large Additional Number Will Probably Go to Gen. Henderson—Sherman and Payne May Withdraw.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"Congressman David B. Henderson of Iowa to-day received enough pledges, by telegraph and mail, to give him 102 votes in the Republican caucus when it meets in Washington. As ninety-three votes constitute a majority of the Republican representation in the House, Col. Henderson has nine to the good, and more States to hear from.

"The votes pledged to him, and those which he has good reason to believe will be promised to him in a short time, are as follows:

	Pledged.	Probable.
Iowa	11	..
Illinois	14	..
Wisconsin	10	..
Minnesota	7	..
Nebraska	2	..
California	3	..
Kentucky	2	..
Maryland	4	..
South Dakota	2	..
Wyoming	1	..
Ohio	14	1
Massachusetts	8	2
New Jersey	4	4
Maine	2	1
Vermont	1	2
Kansas	5	3
Connecticut	1	3
Indiana	3	6
Michigan	5	7
Missouri	..	3
New Hampshire	1	1
North Carolina	1	1
Oregon	..	2
Pennsylvania	..	20
Tennessee	1	1
Washington	1	2
West Virginia	1	2
Total	102	59

"Word came to Chicago to-day that James S. Sherman and Sereno E. Payne, New York's rival aspirants for the Speakership, will withdraw from the contest in a few days, thus making Col. Henderson's election unanimous.

"When Col. Henderson's mail and telegrams showed that he had passed the majority, with votes to spare, he sent word to his colleagues of the Iowa delegation, telling them there was no need to hold the caucus in Des Moines which had been called for to-morrow to lay out plans for a vigorous campaign.

"He was assured of his election, and was in a position to take his ease and receive congratulations. These were showered upon him yesterday. They came in the mails and over the wires, and were accompanied by extended hands at the Union League and in his rooms at the Auditorium Annex.

"The Henderson campaign for the Speakership of the National House is a record breaker. It really began in Atlantic City, where the House committee of fifteen Republicans named in caucus to frame a monetary bill met a few weeks ago.

"Thomas B. Reed at that time permitted some of his intimate friends to disclose the fact that he was to retire from the House and to go into law business in New York. Col. Henderson was Chairman of the Monetary Commission, and when it was learned that a new Speaker would have to be elected it was suggested that Col. Henderson would be the right man to put in the Speaker's chair."

Col. Henderson said to-day: "I am elected beyond doubt, for I have more than the required number of votes now, and I sit here in this chair with the knowledge that I have not made a single pledge, have not made a single promise of a committeeship, and, what is more, have not been asked to do so. I know there has been more or less said about promises to this man and that, but such talk was based upon a dense ignorance of the situation.

"I do not care to talk policy or politics. If I started in on that sort of thing I might make a mistake. My policy will be to do what is right, my politics to be fair to every one. It is eminently proper to have the Speaker come from the West, and I think my Eastern friends recognized the justice of our claims. It certainly looks that way to me."

Charles E. Littlefield, Republican candidate to succeed the late Nelson Dingley of Maine, has telegraphed that he will give his vote to Mr. Henderson. Congressman Boutelle of Maine has telegraphed a similar assurance.

Attitude of Connecticut Men.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 4.—Congressman N. D. Sperry of New Haven, when asked to-night by a representative of The Republican as to whom the Connecticut delegation would probably support for the Speakership, said that the Connecticut Representatives have not had a meeting yet to confer on the question, and that, personally, he would not commit himself yet. He said, however: "The indications at the present time strongly favor Col. Henderson of Iowa. Many think that, in view of the fact that Speaker Reed is from New England and President McKinley from the easternmost of the central group of States, it would be wise to select the Speaker from the Northwest. Col. Henderson is very popular in the House. He would make a most creditable Speaker."

Nebraska Support for Henderson.

OMAHA, June 4.—The votes of Nebraska's two Republican Congressmen will be cast for David B. Henderson for Speaker. Congressman D. H. Mercer was expected to return yesterday from Washington, but was delayed. It is given out, however, on the best authority, that he wants to be counted among Gen. Henderson's supporters. Nebraska's other Republican Congressman has expressed himself as favorable to Gen. Henderson's candidacy.

Pennsylvania Men for Henderson.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Pennsylvania will add her Congressional vote to that for Henderson, according to Representative Dalzell. He was in town to-day, and announced that he was for Henderson and that the Pennsylvania delegation had decided to vote for him when it meets late in the month.

Sherman Starts for New York.

UTICA, June 4.—Congressman James S. Sherman left to-night for New York, to be gone all the week. He expects to be in the city all the time except Tuesday, when he will be in Washington. Referring to the Speakership contest, Mr. Sherman said to a reporter: "I am still a candidate, and shall continue to be unless a majority of the New York delegation at its meeting Tuesday declares for some one else."

CONGRESSMAN PAYNE HERE.

He Says He Is Still a Candidate for the Speakership.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday as an advance guard of the Republican representatives from this State who are to meet here to-morrow for a conference on the Speakership. Mr. Payne, who has been in Washington for several days studying the situation as seen from there, is still a candidate for Speaker, but he declined yesterday to express any opinion as to his chances of capturing the nomination.

Senator Platt had nothing to say when his attention was called to the Washington dispatches pointing to Gen. Henderson's selection, other than that it seemed as if the West was solidifying for the Iowa candidate. When it was suggested that the action of the Massachusetts and Maryland delegations in declaring for Henderson seemed to indicate that the solidification was spreading over the East as well, the Senator simply smiled.

Republicans of less note who gathered at the hotel during the day were not, however, so chary of conceding the victory of the Western candidate, and among them it was generally admitted that nothing could stop the Henderson boom now. The haste of certain Congressmen, who had been non-committal before, to declare themselves for Henderson was taken as the beginning of a rush to climb on the bandwagon which is likely to become a stampede in the next few days.

It will surprise no one if the New York Congressmen at their meeting to-morrow decide to support Gen. Henderson, conceding the futility of endeavoring to nominate either of the two candidates in their own ranks—Sherman and Payne. It is assumed that Senator Platt will consider himself fortunate now if he can capture one or two good committee places for the New York delegation

CONEY ISLAND OPENING UP

Elasticity of Police Board's Rules Evidenced Yesterday.

RESORTS RUN IN FULL BLAST

One Hundred Thousand Persons Visit the Island, and the Police Have a Busy Time of It.

The Police Board's new rules regulating the doings of Coney Island's numerous and diverse places of amusement seem to be peculiarly elastic in their nature and susceptible of a different interpretation each Sunday. This was patent to the hundred thousand or more people who journeyed to the island yesterday. The concert halls which had been closed the previous Sunday the visitor found open and doing a rushing business; while the dancing pavilions which only a week before had been closed for half the day and then opened, but to small crowds, were running full blast.

There was an attempt, however, on the part of the police authorities to show that some sort or other of a law was in force, for the concert hall people were warned that under no consideration should their "sacred concerts" transgress beyond certain limits, while intoxicating liquors—meals or no meals—were to be strictly barred. The limitations set upon the concert halls allowed them to have "singing, pictures, and music," but such a thing as a costume or dancing on the stage was not to be thought of.

In one concert hall the performers treated the law with such respect, and appeared to be so fearful lest they should violate it, that in the chorus singing they remained seated as they did throughout the entire performance. As for the soloists in this hall each one made her appearance as though to the accompaniment of a dirge, while her retirement was characterized by the same slow and melancholy tread.

In several concert halls, however, the timidity of the performers was not nearly so marked. The choruses were sung, as usual, standing, and not infrequently the soloists ventured to trip across the stage at a rate faster than a walk, an incipient high kick being thrown in once in a while for variation. Next Sunday, if the elasticity of the law is further tested, frequenters of the island may see it in all its pristine glory.

For the most part, neither at the dancing pavilions nor in the concert halls were othen than "soft drinks" sold; and at nearly all the places policemen in uniform were in attendance to see that these orders were enforced. In two dancing resorts, however, while only "soft drinks" were sold in the pavilions proper, in rooms separated from the dancing parts by partitions four or five feet high beer flowed as freely as water. The proprietors claimed that those portions of their establishments separated from the dancing floor by partitions were "Raines law hotels," and they were allowed to sell as much beer as they chose. It was not even found necessary to press into service the customary stale crust of bread doing duty for a meal.

Equally peculiar in its workings was the law respecting the barkers who take up conspicuous positions in front of theatres, photograph and shooting galleries, and other resorts in order to exploit their shows or goods, and who had been ordered to refrain altogether from crying out. On the west end of the island this order was rigidly enforced, and instead of the sonorous voices which on previous Sundays had assailed the ears, the passersby were treated to a pantomimic show—the barkers silently beckoning the people to pass in to the show or whatever it might be.

In the east end, on the other hand, all was different. The proprietors of the photograph and shooting galleries were in as good voice as ever, and they took advantage of that fact; the "people from Asia" had their performers in conspicuous places, while the exhibitors of a "Cuban wild girl, caught in the Isle of Pines by a detachment of Spanish sailors from the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII.," together with their next-door neighbors, who displayed "genuine Philippine warriors," shouted all day long at the top of their voices.

Concerning the day, generally, it was a big one for the island—the biggest, in fact, of the season, with the exception of last Sunday and Decoration Day. People came by boat, by rail, in carriages, and on wheels, and they all seemed to be enjoying themselves. The police, as usual, had a busy day of it, fully fifty arrests being made. These included six suspicious persons, ten unlicensed peddlers, eight scorchers—most of them from Jersey City—and two violators of the excise law. These two were Frank H. Haskell, proprietor of the dancing hall in the Nassau Railway station, and David Densworth, his bartender.

Of the other arrests, one was William Ward, twenty-one years old, of Coney Island, who stabbed Terence Moore, twenty-five years old, of Fifteenth Street and Tenth Avenue, because he refused to give him 5 cents when he requested it. The wound was made with a penknife, and is a slight one. Henry Way, eighteen years old, of 133 Hudson Street, and Charles McManus seventeen years old, of 108 Charles Street, were arrested, accused of having assaulted a boy, Abraham Hoenig of 96 Attorney Street, in the Sea Beach Palace. Young Hoenig was badly beaten.

The "Spanish soldier," to hit whom three consecutive times costs only 5 cents, was yesterday removed to the burned district, where the proprietor did a splendid business, and succeeded in securing a fair share of the money owned by the patriotic or revengful citizens who tried their luck on the dummy.

NOT HARD TO GET A DRINK.

Tenderloin and Up-Town Resorts Were Generally Open, Though the Bowery Was Dry.

The observance of the Sunday law in this city yesterday was referred to by an old campaigner as "ragged." In witness of the truth of his assertions, he was moderately sober at 10 P. M., whereas he stated that it was his usual habit at that hour to "own the town."

Although the Tenderloin districts and the Bowery were not arid and parched wastes by any means, there were a few places, noticeably along the Bowery, where it was extremely difficult for the bibulous to assuage their thirst.

A few of the smaller concert halls on that thoroughfare were closed altogether, but the majority had notices of "Sacred concerts within." These sacred functions, however, were for the most part gloomy affairs indeed, the only liquid refreshments being such mysterious and enticing beverages as lemon sqush, "hares' necks," sarsaparilla, and ginger ale. Under these chaste stimulants the numbers on the programme were not greeted with hilarious applause.

Some of the patrons were seen coming out of these places with unmistakable evidences of having been bored. The initiated, even in these resorts, however, could sometimes get what they wanted by calling for "root beer," and under certain circumstances a very satisfying glass of sarsaparilla could be obtained by accompanying the order with a violent wink. The Raines law hotels sold liquor freely to customers as usual, and some even without the formality of serving the most slender meal. Most of the resorts, however, had in their employ five or six "non-union" sandwiches which, distributed about the place to advantage, served their purpose.

Approaching Fourteenth Street the facilities for accommodating the thirsty became more apparent. In one resort, a short distance above Houston Street, the waiters served "iced coffee" in large cups and saucers. This apparently harmless beverage smelled and tasted like iced beer, and was consumed in great quantities and with exceeding relish by the patrons. Everybody preferred coffee to ginger pop, or even the ample and seductive schooner of sarsaparilla. The resorts on Fourteenth Street sold beer openly, but the customer was required to pay 5 cents extra for a "meal," consisting of a dust-proof sandwich. The waiters did not ask "what will you have with your meal?" but "what will you have with your beer?" One customer last night, in answer to this query, replied that he would take a plate of fried eggs. He got a sandwich.

In the Tenderloin there was no difference between the methods of yesterday from those observed on Sundays in many months. The usual resorts were wide open, and nearly all, sold drinks without the sandwich formality. One or two of the more prominent places had a few daintily carved sandwiches placed in view on the tables beside the match boxes simply "in honor of the day," as one proprietor explained. In some of the up-town precincts the Captains were more active, and a few rather important arrests were made, but there were no deaths from thirst reported

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank 520 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank, 49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company 30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000. ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street. CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co., 30 NASSAU STREET. Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000. Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest. Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c. PHILADELPHIA. Fourth Street National Bank Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co., EMPIRE BUILDING, 71 Broadway, New York. Members: N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. Branch Office: HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York. STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS. Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

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Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co DEALERS IN LOCAL SECURITIES, 37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn. MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

G. W. MORGAN & CO., 71 Broadway, Empire Bldg., N. Y. Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Commission, 1-16. MEMBERS OF CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE. Market Letter Mailed on Application. BRANCH OFFICE FOR OUR LADY CUSTOMERS AT 32 Broadway, entire front, 3rd floor.

Parmelee & Hutton, Empire Bldg., 71 Broadway, N. Y. COMMISSION 1-16. STOCKS AND GRAIN. CURB SECURITIES. Telephone 75 Cortlandt. Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. Send for our DAILY STOCK LETTER. Mailed free.

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FINANCIAL.

TO BONDHOLDERS TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY. Holders of Certificates of Deposit for first mortgage bonds of the above-named Railroad are invited to call on or before June 8th, 1899, at CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 30 Broad Street, for information.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

6% Bonds 8 & 10% Stocks.

We offer the unsold balance of an issue of Treasury stock of the

Amasa Lyon Umbrella Company at par, $50 per share.

The sale of this treasury stock is made to supply an established and widely known industry with $200,000 increase of working capital with which to enlarge its business; the general prosperity of the country has produced a heavy demand for fine goods.

The "Lyon Umbrella" is the best known and most sought after article of its kind in America; to supply the demand for it additional facilities are required, which this new capital will provide.

The business has been established a quarter of a century, and has at times exceeded $700,000 per annum, at an approximate net profit of 10 per cent., or $70,000; it is expected that with the increased capital a business of $1,000,000 per annum will be done, and that dividends of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid, with a substantial surplus carried forward.

While patents, franchises, etc., are of limited duration, inventions supersede each other, fashions change, the trademark of Amasa Lyon stands in perpetuity; it is the life work of Mr. Lyon, and gives to this company the leadership in its line of business.

Bonds.

We own and offer, among other issues, a limited quantity of Gas Bonds on a solid near-by plant, paying 6 per cent.

Description furnished on request.

Stocks.

As a Bond House we do not "feature" our Stock Department; on account of present conditions, however, we desire to call attention to the fact that the stock market now proves the soundness of the advice we have steadily given our customers; we repeat that earnings must increase or values must shrink; it is idle to suppose that business men will invest their money at 3 per cent.; such conditions will not become normal and lasting for many years; hence, business men are deserting the stock market and are buying outside securities which return more liberal incomes.

W. E. PENTZ & CO., Bonds and Stocks, 44 Broad St., New York. 412 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899. TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

To the Holders of Trust Certificates for the Preferred & Common Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Voting Trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, you are hereby notified that a meeting of the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the undersigned for the Preferred and Common Stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been called, to be held at the office of said Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on June 26, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the amount of said Preferred Stock by the issue of $20,000,000 par value additional of such Preferred Stock, and to increase the amount of said Common Stock by the issue of $10,000,000 par value additional of said Common Stock, in order to carry out the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on June 16, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened June 27, 1899.

Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES H. COSTER,
Voting Trustees.

5% GOLD BONDS. ENDOWMENT ANNUITIES. W. J. MADDEN, Mgr. Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES,
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
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GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

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Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

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North American Trust Company

NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
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CAPITAL PAID UP.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits... $500,000

TRANSACTS a general trust business.
ALLOWS LIBERAL RATES of interest on deposits and trust funds.
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ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
QUALIFIED AND EMPOWERED to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has been designated "Fiscal Agents of the Government of the United States," in Cuba, and has established offices at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in Cuba, and to transact a general banking business.

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ROLAND R. CONKLIN..... } PRESIDENTS
S. L. CONKLIN.....SECRETARY
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON..TRUST OFFICER

Union Trust Company of New York

80 BROADWAY,
New York, April 29th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

71	328	347	353
95	437	447	475
127	506	522	538
141	561	568	580
155	591	622	646
160	695	697	704
219	713	717	737
222	753	785	791
241	801	806	819
252	835	847	854
308	866	910	957
979	983		

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Saturday, July 1st, 1899.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

J. OVERTON PAINE, MEMBER { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON, GRAIN, &c. bought and sold on the New York Exchanges for cash or on margin of 5 to 20 per cent. MAIN OFFICE, 60 AND 62 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. (Opening on the gallery of the Exchange.) BRANCH OFFICE, BROADWAY & 30TH ST. MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY.

TRUST CO. OF AMERICA STOCK DEALT IN. **CLINTON GILBERT,** 2 WALL ST.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar DEALT IN. **DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.**

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Mills Building, 15 Broad St. New York, May 31st, 1899.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 31st, 1899, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON,
HENRY HART,
ISAAC E. GATES,
EDWIN HAWLEY,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
GEORGE H. MACY,
RUSSELL SAGE,
GEORGE J. GOULD,
R. P. SCHWERIN,
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK. New York, June 3, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

GETTING READY FOR WORK.

In many ways are showing preparations which the strongest men in Wall Street are making for coming security market activity. It isn't necessary to be within the inner circle to see much that is going on. For no campaign in many a day have preliminaries been on a larger, more comprehensive scale; and withal there is almost challenging openness in the plans that are being pursued.

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Money market arrangements are on a basis not hitherto contemplated by even the most ambitious of projects. Even what was done in this direction following William H. Vanderbilt's coup of the West Shore deal was relatively insignificant. Then it was one strong operator, with allies, confined chiefly to dependents; now they who plan and proceed include by comparison an army. Then interests of consequence were passive or laggard, even if not quietly antagonistic; now there will be shown concert upon the part practically of every financial interest having status. Then "the Standard Oil party" was not in the market, or, at least, not openly and influentially so; now that combination of almost limitless financial resource is in aggressive leadership.

What is contemplated is not of ordinary magnitude.

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Of course, such far-reaching plans are not consummated over night. Campaigns that are effective must be campaigns that have proper arrangement. And Mr. Rockefeller and his coadjutors are not of the impatient sort. They learned long ago the value of being able to wait; and even casual study of what they have been able to do, and how they have done it, discloses amply how well measured and deliberate are their movements.

Critics, disturbed or overwise, delivering judgments on superficialities are full of prophecies that what these forceful men of Wall Street aim at must fail. Such critics have never yet been able, though, to bay back the moon's rising.

Prudence as well as power is back of what is being undertaken.

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For the immediate market it is reckless to make forecasts covering possible fluctuations over a point or two's range. While broad plans for the absorption of stocks are being executed, seesaws in the market are natural enough. They who accumulate securities never aim to pay too high for them.

Moreover, some weak spots are in the market—not representative of the general market's situation at all, but reflecting exceptional special conditions. Sugar Trust shares, for example, may be affected by speculative inside relationships; Consolidated Gas can decline under the influence of disclosures that some important insiders have sold out; and there are other stocks not dissimilarly situated.

The general list, as a whole, however, is in healthful shape. Extended short interests exist in most of the standard railroad stocks—and in practically every one of the new industrials.

THE FRANCHISE TAX.

The announcement that local corporation interests are to test the constitutionality of the new franchise tax law was hailed with a good deal of enthusiasm in Wall Street on Saturday. Corporation lawyers generally seem to be of the opinion that the new law will not stand legal test.

One lawyer, an authority on tax matters, pointed out yesterday that the points involved in the present question were tried and decided as long ago as 1868 in a case by the People against J. M. Raymond. The then Governor of the State appointed Raymond a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments under the Act of April 17, 1867, which removed from local authorities the right to appoint Assessors and Collectors. This act was promptly contested and was declared unconstitutional. According to the decision, the office of Commissioner of Taxes of the City of New York comprises the official duties and functions of offices existing at the time the Constitution of 1846 was adopted; and the act of the Legislature vesting the appointment in the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, was declared unconstitutional.

In the decision it was held that "the Act of 1867 vests the appointment in the Governor and Senate, and thus deprives the city of all local control of the assessment of the property of the people for the purposes of taxation. It thus deprives the people of the city of a right secured to them by the Constitution, and is, therefore, void."

The provision of the Constitution upon which this decision was based—Article X., Section 2—stands now exactly as it did in the old Constitution, no change having been made even in its phraseology.

STEEL AND WIRE DIVIDENDS.

In company with the other steel stocks, American Steel and Wire common moved up substantially on Saturday, advancing from 62 to 64¼. Again the buying apparently came from the pool made up of insiders, among whom there is a decidedly bullish sentiment on the common stock.

Wall Street is well satisfied that Steel and Wire will be placed upon the dividend list at the coming Directors' meeting, and the question now is how much the stock will get. The general impression seems to be that the quarterly payment will be 1¼ per cent., or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. There have been intimations, however, that the dividends will be even larger. Yesterday one rumor said that a meeting of people identified with the company was held in Chicago early in the week and that an agreement upon a 2 per cent. quarterly payment was then reached. This story is probably an exaggeration. The best information is that dividends will be begun at the rate of either 6 or 7 per cent. It is known that one faction of the board favors the higher rate, and these interests are doing all in their power to carry out their plan. The more conservative contingent favors a 6 per cent. rate.

It is expected that at the coming meeting a detailed statement of the company's affairs will be made. Current earnings are at the rate of 20 per cent. on the common stock. It will be remembered that some time ago, when it was expected that American Steel and Wire stocks would be put upon the regular list of the Stock Exchange, there was talk of an exhibit or earnings showing about 18 per cent. earned for the common. The Street was at that time disappointed, however, by the failure of the Directors to make application for the listing, thereby leaving speculators in the dark as to Steel and Wire's earnings.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money was decidedly easier last week than heretofore, and the market, except for the establishment of the lower rates, was rather featureless. In both the call and time departments lower figures were made than have prevailed for some time. Call money loaned as low as 1½ per cent. and time money was abundant at 3 per cent.

The heavy liquidation in the stock market at the close of the previous week and on Wednesday and Thursday resulted in a material falling off in the demand for both call and time accommodation, and in a substantial increase in the supply of funds. There were no stiffening influences, the financing of new corporations and industrial combinations having ceased. The bulk of the call money was loaned between 2 and 3 per cent. On time, 3 per cent. was the prevailing rate where railroad collateral was used, and 3½ per cent. where a mixture of securities were offered as security. The banks were decidedly more liberal in their attitude toward industrial stocks, and they report an increasing amount of trust shares in loans.

Commercial paper rates were easier, and good paper was at all time scarce. Out-of-town financial instututions seemed to be the most active bidders for such mercantile bills as are offered. Brokers report a decided scarcity in the better class of names.

Banking authorities say that all indications point to continued ease in the money market. Funds continue to come from the interior, and last week the New York banks received $1,500,000 more than they shipped.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Reflecting in a general way the Stock Exchange market, the curb market during the past week was irregular and not very active. At the opening of the market after the double holiday at the beginning of the week considerable weakness showed, and both on Wednesday and Thursday the majority of the curb stocks declined, suffering in some cases rather heavy losses. On Friday, however, the tone of the market became much stronger and prices began to recover from the declines which occurred on the first two days of the week's market. This improvement continued on Saturday, and, although the final quotations on that day were not generally as high as those of the preceding Saturday, the net losses were for the most part small, while some few stocks showed substantial net gains for the week.

Considerable interest attaches to the course of the market for Amalgamated Copper during the past. In recent trading this stock has been one of the most prominent issues, and its long-continued firmness at par attracted much attention. The stock had been held at the subscription price by the supporting orders of the insiders who offered to take any amount of the stock at the price at which it had been offered to the public. Rather unexpectedly and very suddenly Amalgamated Copper fell below par immediately after the opening of the market on Wednesday, and on that day sold as low as 93. The downward movement continued the next day, and the stock sold down to 87. This proved the turning point for almost immediately after the sale at 87 the market for Amalgamated Copper became firmer, and before the end of that day had recovered 2 points of the decline. On Friday the stock continued to recover, and it closed at 94⅞ bid. The stock was dull on Saturday and fell off fractionally, closing for the week at 94½ bid, a decline of 5½ points from the closing bid of the previous Saturday.

The amount of the stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company which has changed hands since the price fell below par is very small compared to the amount of the stock that was taken while the insiders were accepting all the stock that was offered at par. The course that the market for this stock has taken since its appearance on the curb seems to indicate that a very large amount of the stock had been taken by persons whose subscriptions had been made entirely speculatively, in anticipation of a high premium on the stock. It is probable that most of the holdings of this kind were bought in soon after the allotments were made, and that the heavy selling of the stock due to this cause brought out a good deal of stock held by somewhat timid holders. The fact that the transactions in the stock have very much decreased since it fell below par seems to indicate that many who were inclined to let their stock go when they could do so without a loss are holding it, now that selling would result in a heavy loss.

The electric stocks—in particular the stock of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company—were irregular and very weak on the first two or three days. The principal cause for this weakness was the report that the recently organized General Carriage Company will become an active competitor of the Electric Vehicle Company and of its local sub-company, in the operation of electric and other automobiles. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation closed for the week at 22½ bid, a net loss of 2½ points, but Electric Vehicle common regained nearly all its early loss, and closed at 109 bid, a decline of 3 points from the previous Saturday's close.

General Carriage was active and very erratic. It fluctuated between 35 and 45, closing at 44½ bid, a net gain of 5½ points for the week. This stock does not seem to be at all widely distributed, and most of the transactions during the past week in this stock seemed to be manipulative.

Another stock came on the curb during the past week—New York Electric Brake and Coupler. It was fairly active and quite strong, advancing from 48½, the initial sale, to 53¼. It closed for the week at 53¼ bid, showing an advance of 4¾ points.

American Air Power was very erratic. It was offered down to 63, and later sold as high as 77. It closed for the week at 70 bid, showing only a fractional net change. Rubber Goods preferred on the declaration of the first quarterly dividend, advanced sharply, and made a net gain of 5 points, closing at 80 bid. The strength of the preferred stock was not shared by the common stock, which suffered a net loss of 1 point, closing at 25½ bid.

One of the heaviest declines during the past week was that in Electric Boat common, which lost about 6 points, closing at 18 bid. British Columbia Copper lost 1⅝ points, closing at 10¼ bid. Havana Commercial common sold down to 30½, but recovered later and closed at 32¼ bid, a loss of one-quarter of 1 point.

New Amsterdam Gas was not very active. The common stock lost one-quarter of 1 point net, closing at 32¼ bid, and the preferred stock closed at 58⅝ bid, a net loss of seven-eighths of 1 point. The bonds sold down to 98½, but closed at 99¼ bid.

APPRECIATION OF CHINESE COINS.

It may perhaps comfort the Ceylon tea planters who have been expatiating upon the evil effects in stimulating Chinese competition of an appreciation of the exchange value of the rupee, says The London Economist, to learn that in regard to an appreciation of the currency in which the great bulk of the internal transactions are carried on, China has even greater difficulties to contend against. In his report for 1898, Mr. F. E. Taylor, the Statistical Secretary to the Imperial Maritime Customs, writes: "A real difficulty the Government has to face is the scarcity of copper cash—a difficulty which is likely to increase, as the intrinsic value of the cash as metal is actually greater than that of the silver for which they at present exchange. The copper money purchasable for a tael of silver costs the Government for metal (copper and zinc) not less than 1,354 taels, which does not include the cost of minting. This condition has not only restricted coinage, but has resulted in a serious disappearance of the coins, due to melting down for the sake of the copper. The number of cash exchanges for a tael in Shanghai has fallen since 1892 from 1,400 to 1,170, and a further fall is to be feared." This was written by Mr. Taylor at the beginning of March last, when copper was selling at about £50 a ton, whereas the price is now within a few shillings of £80 a ton, and this must have tended to increase materially the currency difficulty.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.85⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅞
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¼
Lard, prime	5.25
Butter, Western creamery	18@18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.00

CHICAGO, June 3.—Flour quiet and firm; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.75; straights, $3.35@$3.45; clears, $3.15@$3.25; Spring specials, $4.35; patents, $3.40@$3.80; straights, $2.90@$3.25; bakers', $2.25@$2.60; No. 2 Spring wheat, free on board, 70½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 72@73c; No. 2 red, free on board, 78@79¼c; No. 2 corn, 33⅝@33¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 35¾@34¼c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 24¼@25¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27¼@28c; No. 2 rye, free on board, 58¼@59c; No. 2 barley, 36@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01; Northwestern, $1.03@$1.03½; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per bbl, $8.05@$8.10; lard, per 100 lb, $4.80@$4.85; short rib sides, (loose,) $4.45@$4.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅜@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.85@$4.95; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20; sugars—cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52; clover, contract grade, $6.25@$6.45.

COTTON.—Dealings in cotton futures fell off to a mere nothing Saturday, and while this deplorable condition of speculation could be attributed in part to an absence of news from the English market, which was closed on account of a holiday, this explanation failed to account for the indifferent attitude of professionals and investors alike. The opening was quiet and steady, with prices unchanged to 1 point higher. From this level the market made practically no departure during the rest of the session, and, aside from the customary Saturday evening-up transactions, business was almost at a standstill. At the close the market was quiet, yet unchanged to 1 point lower. A careful survey of the situation in this country revealed no changes in the general situation worthy of special consideration. The crop was doing as well as could be expected on the whole, the weather south was clear and mild and cotton goods markets were easily retaining their strong features. Some increase was apparent in the call for spot cotton at interior points of the South, this demand being chiefly of an export nature and for medium to high-grade staple. The telegraphic and mail channels of information brought the usual complaints of damage by insects to the crop, but this source of danger was not greater than in normal seasons. Much interest is manifested regarding the bureau report to come out on the 10th, and already ideas are being expressed as to the probable figures on the acreage subject this statement will show. The ideas of the trade, however, are too vague and mixed to have much weight one way or the other on sentiment.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.88	5.88	5.87	5.87@5.88
July	5.91	5.92	5.91	5.91@5.92
August	5.92	5.93	5.91	5.91@5.92
September	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.88@5.89
October	5.93	5.93	5.92	5.92@5.93
November	..	..	..	5.94@5.95
December	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.98@5.99
January	6.03	6.03	6.02	6.01@6.02
February	..	..	..	6.04@6.06
March	..	..	..	6.08@6.09
April	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.11@6.12

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6¼c for middling uplands and 6¼c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6½ and 6¾c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 839 bales included 807 males for export and 32 bales to spinners.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	81⅞	82 7-16	81 7-16	82⅝
September	81⅞	82 7-16	81½	82⅝
December	82⅝	83¼	82½	83⅛
Corn—				
July	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
September	..	..	..	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	76⅝	77⅝	76⅝	77 11-16
September	77⅝	78⅝	77 5-16	78⅝
December	78½	79½	78⅝	79½
Corn—				
July	33⅞	34	33⅞	34
September	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34½
December	..	..	..	33 13-16
Oats—				
July	23	23⅝	23	23⅝
September	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—For the first half hour Saturday weakness of a positive character prevailed in the wheat market, to be followed later in the session by an equally sharp rise, in which all of the previous decline was recovered and a little more, too. The advance was attended by active covering among traders, who oversold on the first decline; it also, from its dependence on unfavorable Northwest crop news, inspired considerable buying for long account. Private messages complained of constant and heavy rains all through the Northwest this week, producing serious results in many sections, notably the lowlands. This feature quite effectually offset the Spring wheat receipts of 642 cars, compared with only 164 cars last year, local bears having laid much stress on this movement earlier in the session. The main factor of early weakness, however, was a sharp and unexpected break at St. Louis, especially important as most of the crop news from that section was unfavorable on the idea of general insect damage. Foreign news disclosed few changes abroad. Liverpool was closed, London ¼d lower on futures, and Paris markets partly 5 points lower. Antwerp was ½c net higher. Russian cables indicated continued drought in Southern provinces, with the outlook still very unfavorable. No. 2 red closed 85¾c, free on board, afloat, and 82c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 85⅛c spot, and 85½c to arrive, free on board, afloat. On the curb July wheat ranged from 82⅝@82¼c, closing 82¾c at 1 o'clock.

DULUTH, June 3.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 79¾c; July, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 76⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 72⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—Wheat: No. 1 Northern, 77¼@78¼c; No. 2 Northern, 76@76½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 3.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, June, 74¼c; July, 74¾c; September, 74@74¼c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 40c elevator, 41c delivered, and 40¾c free on board, afloat. On the curb July ranged from 39¾c to 39¾c, closing 39⅝c at 1 o'clock.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 31c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32c; track, mixed, 31@32½c; track, white, 33@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 64½@65c, and No. Western, 65@65¾c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 37c, and malting, 45@47c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.60@3.70; Winter patents, $4@$4.10; Spring clears, $3@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $1.70@$1.75. Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.05@$2.20, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 95c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 82@84c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $14.25@$14.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17.50, latter white; fine, $18; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $13.50@$14.50; oil meal, $23@$23.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 3.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Heavy, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 5¼@6c; 10 lb, 5¾c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; Western grease, 7¼c; Western S. P., 8c; city greens, 8c. Tallow—City, 4½c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.25; city, lard, $4.90; refined lard, South America, $5.85; Continent, $5.45; Brazil, kegs, $7. Compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—12:30 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Bacon—Long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 30s; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 3d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 3d; American refined, in

13—Man. Ry. vs. Ammon.
14—People ex rel. Boyd vs. Hertle.
15—Fox vs. Man. Ry.
16—Butman vs. Butman.
17—Rosenthal vs. Cornwell.
18—Whitlock vs. Gould.
19—Lyman vs. Lyman.
20—Coles vs. White.
21—Douglas vs. Hutton.
22—McAdam vs. Farrell.
23—Farrell vs. Hill.
24—Same vs. same.
25—Gibbs vs. Gibbs.
26—Luthins vs. Cameron.
27—Weekes vs. City of New York.
28—In re School Site, 14th St.
29—Riley vs. Brady.
30—Health Dept. vs. McKay.
31—Black vs. Stursberg.
32—Franklin vs. Moses.
33—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Turner.
34—Queen vs. Weaver.
35—Bronx Gas & Elec. Co. vs. Barker.
36—Werner vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
37—In re Mott Av. Demurrers.
1061—Nichols vs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & D. Co.
1062—Grainger vs. 2d N. Bank.
1063—Rowlands vs. Harris.
1064—Tompkins vs. Snier
1065—Lowenthal vs. Com. Lighting Co.
1066—Cox vs. Klotz.
1067—Hardon vs. Dixon.
1068—United Brotherh'd of Cloakmakers No. 1 vs. Perlstein.
1069—Union Associated Press vs. Press Pub. Co.
1070—Brewer vs. same.
1071—Bingsley vs. Friedman.
1072—Same vs. same.
1073—Same vs. same.
1074—Thalman vs. Wormser.
1075—Olmstead vs. Dwight
1076—Sperry vs. City of New York.
1077—Stern vs. Dunn.
1078—Moss vs. Burnham.
1079—Tompkins vs. Shier.
1080—Coddington vs. Duffy.
1081—Kelly vs. S. C. Cath. Mut. Ben. Association.
1082—McCabe vs. Preston.
1083—Badger Paper Co. vs. Conklin.
1084—Waller vs. National Lin. Oil Co.
1085—Morrell vs. Ball.
1086—Corell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
1087—Clark vs. Vail.
1088—Hollingsworth vs. Spectator Co.
1089—Arkenburgh vs. Little.
1090—Davidson vs. Tams.
1091—Barney vs. Everard.
1092—Kaulbach vs. Lerch.
1093—United Brotherh'd of Cloakmakers No. 1 vs. Gurewitz.
1094—Same vs. Baumann.
1095—Same vs. Frank.
1096—Symonds vs. Symonds.
1097—Snow vs. Meyerdiercks.
1098—Booz vs. Cleveland School Furniture Co.
1099—Wood vs. Manchester Fire Ins. Co.
1100—Kaulbach vs. Magnus.
1101—Same vs. Sondheim.
542—Export Lumber Co. vs. South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
977—Schiffer vs. Steinway.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
2994—Thomas vs. Eighmie.
3322—Sistare vs. Sistare.
3372—Reade vs. Continental Trust Co.
2402—Vietor vs. Lewis.
2806—Lauferty vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Association.
1859—Quinn vs. Quinn.
2427—Vietor vs. Lewis.
3250—Leavy vs. Leavy.
3153—Weston vs. Goldstein.
2646—O'Connell vs. Jung.
3278—Sipp vs. Banner.
3285—C. Graham & Sons Co. vs. Van Horn.
3288—Deering vs. Schreyer.
3208—Reeves vs. Busby.
1822—Cohn vs. Blum.
1410—Krekeler vs. Aulbach.
1364—Jeffries Glass Co. vs. Bolen.
1162—Standard Nat. B'k vs. Nat. Silk Label Co.
2620—N. Y. Asbestos Co. vs. N. Y. Fire Proof Covering Co.
3000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.
2752—Lewisohn Imp. & T. Co. vs. Nellengogen.

Highest number reached in regular call on General Calendar, 3402.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Michael Eplscope.
2—Frank J. Nulty.
3—Frank Pechanandl.
4—Denis Sullivan.
5—Duncan Young, Henry Bauman,
6—Myron L. Bernard. Samuel Keller, James B. Kellogg, otherwise called Jacob Keller.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

9044—Bowles vs. Hertwood.
6510—Kehr vs. City of New York.
7996—Goldsmith vs. same.
7998—Same vs. same.
9258—Champney vs. Allen.
9444—Tamsen vs. City Trust Safe Deposit &c., Co.
9272—Pratt & Whitney Co. vs. Am. Pneumatic Tool Co.
9361—Graham vs. Casselberry.
9802—Haggerty vs. Clausen.
9076—Pfenninger vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
9292—German Nat. Bk. of L. R. vs. Geer.
9103—Brinkman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

2170—Wanamaker vs. Megraw.
3486—Hoctor vs. Met. St. Ry.
4806—Jones vs. Mayor, &c.
3884—Kummer vs. Kaplan.
4168—Crooke vs. Man. Ry.
4847—Conover vs. Erie R. R.
1968—Latham vs. Allen.
7673—Stokes vs. Stokes.
841—A. Blum, Jr., Sons Co. vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
3973—Gerarty vs. Mayor, &c.
4463—Gannon vs. Kieley.
1233—Clifford vs. Mayor, &c.
4945—Eichler vs. German Sav. Bk.
3588—De la Torre vs. Met. St. Ry.
3591—Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry.
4771—Kinoy vs. Goldberg.
4204—Just vs. Reid.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5085.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part XI., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

4308—Schmidt vs. 2d Av. R. R.
5069½—Morrison vs. Von Raitz.
9476—Delahunty vs. Central Nat. Bank.
2630—Jena vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4062—Fechtig vs. Thorn.
4749—Connor vs. Hogan.
2677—Willig vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2691—McGlynn vs. Union Ry.
3212—Healey vs. same.
4330—Curran vs. O'Brien.
5013—McLaughlin vs. Eidlitz.
2998—Phillip vs. Bendheim.
2999—Same vs. same.
2616—Buchanan vs. Buchanan.
4634—Jackson vs. Van Campen.
2303—Sklarsky vs. Weaver.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

4422—Pizzuto vs. N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R.
4451—Probansky vs. D. Jones Co.
4455—Waubser vs. R. H. Wolff Co.
4479—O'Loughlin vs. Everard.
3609—Alexander vs. Met. St. Ry.
4531—Gundlock Bundscher Ware Co. vs. Fritz.
4546—Kountze vs. Wilber.
4035—Tuthill vs. Nordsick.
4090—Murray vs. Quinn.
4507—Mayor vs. Kraus.
1533—Weidman vs. Everard.
4317—Jacob vs. E. V. Crandall Co.
4819—Hawkins vs. Mayor, &c.
4820—Hawkins vs. same.
3610—Lauber vs. Met. St. Ry.
3614—De Noyelles vs. same.
D'Apuzzo.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4066.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Payton Percy.
2—John Healy.
3—Frederick Miller.
4—Luigi Mauri.
5—Michael A. Naglieri
6—Mary Moore.
7—Michael Donohue.
8—Francis Reilly.
9—Waldron Moore.
10—James Kiernan, John Gallagher. John Toohill.
11—May Hurley.
12—John Miner.
13—James L. McDermott.
14—John P. Reilly.
15—George R. A. Bushe.
16—Charles W. Haberle.
17—George P. Kinne, Samuel W. Adams. Pleadings.
1—Henry Schroeder.
2—Carrie Ray.
3—Edward Harrison.
4—Benjamin Wolf.
5—Charles Featherson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—James F. Hogan.
2—Joseph Bailey, William Keegan.
3—James A. Boylan.
4—Edward E. Smith.
5—John Tighe.
6—Albert F. Fieler.
7—Louis W. Rowe.
8—Joseph Hardt.
9—Edward F. Kiefer.
10—John Nelson.
11—William Cohen.
12—George Ross, Charles Crispie.
13—William Kline.
14—George Henry.
15—Cornelius Hoctor, James Smith, Joseph Rheim.
16—Stephen Smith.
17—Charles Jackson.
18—Charles Isola.
19—George N. Lawrie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Otto Silber.
2—Frank Simons.
3—Henry Stern.
4—John Davis, John L. Rogers.
5—James Ferguson, John Murphy.
6—Jacob Kohler.
7—William Kline.
8—Morris Unruh.
9—James Norton.
10—William Smith.
11—William R. Baker.
12—Theodore G. Mayer.
13—William E. Stagg, Morgan E. Stagg.
14—Edward Hunt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

1—Charles Wise.
2—Henry Goldstein.
3—John Mahoney.
4—Mabel Raymond, Kittie Meyers.
5—Kittie Meyers, Nellie Mason.
6—Samuel Goldberg, Isaac Goldberg.
7—William J. Harmon.
8—Henry Senese.
9—Mary Senese.
10—Luigi Ruggiero.
11—John Glenn.
12—Paul Silverman.
13—Max Cohen.
14—Maggie Brennan.
15—James J. Sheehan, Mabel Sheehan, Maggie Gilland.
16—William Hill.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P.J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Non-Enumerated day calendar.

69—Matter of Cornell Dam.
73—Durham vs. Crosstown R. R.
76—O'Connell vs. Clark.
85—Village of Haverstraw vs. Eckerson.
87—Kelly vs. York.
99—Holbrook vs. Dalton.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of George Hamilton.
1430—Contested will of Thomas S. Robertson.
1449—Contested will of George F. Cox.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.

John J. Conway, Harriet R. Smedberg.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1394—Michael J. Dalton.
1429—Selina C. Berrey.
1439—Margaret Dunham
1452—John Hastings.
1455—Bertha Rand.
1457—Isabella Kellogg.
1463—William Murphy.
1464—Margaret Courtney
1465—Charles C. Backus.
1466—Margaret Henderson.
1467—Michael J. Kunzeman.
1468—Mathew F. Harney.
1469—William B. Carpenter.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3434—Coster vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3819—Kowarsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3868—Morgenthau vs. 42d St. R. R.
3851—Elsenberg vs. Schenker.
924—Bach vs. Pfaff.
7294—Schlaefer vs. Brown.
71824—Olsen vs. Buller.
2207—Garfunkel vs. Riebstein.
3827—Cotter vs. Wittnar
4007—N. Y. Belting & P. Co. vs. Hilgen.
4016—Spielhole vs. Met. St. Ry.
2081—Marrus vs. New Haven Steamboat Co.
2609½—Paterson S. Bank vs. Mooney.
3541—Brown vs. Macdonald.
3597—Wiggins vs. Met. St. Ry.
3694—Faber vs. Jenkins.
3872—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Wolff.
3777—Schwartz vs. Levy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3829—Bourosin vs. Met. St. Ry.
3330—Robinson vs. same
3482—Springer vs. Tamsen.
2283—N. Y. Belting & Packing Co. vs. Worcester Cycle Mfg. Co.
3750—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Doctor.
4638½—Halprin vs. Schachne.
1990—Hagenbuchle vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1676—Hirschberg vs. Marx.
2303—Zeldon vs. King.
3304—Excelsior Brew. Co. vs. Figundo.
431—Weller vs. Tamsen.
3027—Goldman vs. De Baum.
2705—Kirshner vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3700—Hopkins vs. Hilton.
3396—Behm vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3331—East River Mill & L. Co. vs. Fox.
3412—Morse vs. Baird.
924—Bach vs. Pfaff.
7294—Schlaefer vs. Brown.
71824—Olsen vs. Buller.
2207—Garfunkel vs. Riebstein.
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3597—Wiggins vs. Met. St. Ry.
3694—Faber vs. Jenkins.
3872—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Wolff.
3777—Schwartz vs. Levy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3624—Ginsberg vs. Brandt Mfg. Co.
1459—Sullivan vs. Cohen
3737—Roby vs. Weekes.
2196—Jacobs vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3154—Eberhard vs. Atlas Safe & M. T. Co.
3717—Hodge vs. Bond.
3719—Hayes vs. Carroll.
1554—Sievers vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3160—Gaynor vs. Randall.
1612—Van Auken vs. Whitaker.
3607—Swift vs. Orth.
2774—Flanagan vs. Met. St. Ry.
3121—Bergner vs. Krausz.
3714—Delacy vs. Houston St., &c., R. R.
3111—Pierce vs. Payne.
2520½—Lippitt vs. Riverside Bank.
1457—Schnar vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3669—Gray Litho. Co. vs. Loyd.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7300—Dewey vs. Lockwood.
7354—Wood vs. Empire State Rubber Co.
7007—James vs. Hancox.
7372—Schrenkeisen Co. vs. Smith.
6948—Storage Battery Supply Co. vs. Kilrafly.
6761—Edmiston vs. N. Y. Millinery Supply Co.
7390—Hencken vs. Strong.
7346—Riverside Bank vs. Quintard.
7377—Newman vs. Herrman.
7389—Klatz vs. Int. Registry Co.
6662—Slater vs. Rothschild.
7336—Storm vs. Hess.
7392—Blazo Bell Co. vs. Berger.
7232—Weir vs. Washburn.
7431—Elsterman vs. Kahlen.
7350—Altschul vs. Zagat
7341—Stoddart vs. Crandall.
7218—Kier vs. Lyon.
7414—Bays vs. Am. Bonding & Trust Co.
4440—Ripley vs. Marrell.
4467—Goerts vs. Kluge.
3952—Ziegfeld vs. Hammerstein.
1248—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
6461—Savarese vs. D'Apuzzo.

Highest number reached in regular call on calendar, 4006.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Payton Percy.
2—John Healy.
3—Frederick Miller.
4—Luigi Mauri.
5—Michael A. Naglieri
6—Mary Moore.
7—Michael Donohue.
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9—Waldron Moore.
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1—Henry Schroeder.
2—Carrie Ray.
3—Edward Harrison.
4—Benjamin Wolf.
5—Charles Featherson.

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7—Louis W. Rowe.
8—Joseph Hardt.
9—Edward F. Kiefer.
10—John Nelson.
11—William Cohen.
12—George Ross, Charles Crispie.
13—William Kline.
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5—Kittie Meyers, Nellie Mason.
6—Samuel Goldberg, Isaac Goldberg.
7—William J. Harmon.
8—Henry Senese.
9—Mary Senese.
10—Luigi Ruggiero.
11—John Glenn.
12—Paul Silverman.
13—Max Cohen.
14—Maggie Brennan.
15—James J. Sheehan, Mabel Sheehan, Maggie Gilland.
16—William Hill.

Manual Training Association.

The next annual meeting of the American Manual Training Association will be held at the Teachers College on June 30 and July 1. The programme includes papers dealing with the educational aspects, as well as practical results of manual training.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

BADGASTEIN.

The strongest Alpine thermal waters of Europe, with 18 springs of 39 deg. R. (equal to 120 deg. F.); maximum temperature in the midst of the most magnificent Alpine and glacier region in the Dukedom of Salzburg, and used with great success in disorders of the nervous system, of local or general nature, particularly neuralgia, furthermore in GOUT, RHEUMATISM DISORDERS of the bladder and kidneys, and in exhaustion of the nervous system (marasmus senilis) and convalescence after severe illness. Comfortable lodgings in 56 hotels and lodging-houses. Baths in all houses. Season from May 1 to September 30; before middle of June and after middle of August prices are greatly reduced. For particulars address the Cur-commission, Badgastein, Austria. Prospectus gratis. Thermal waters to be had by Heinrich Mattoni, Vienna.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—The Inn, New Marlboro, Mass., short drive from Lenox, highest and healthiest point in Berkshire. New management. Strictly first-class. Automobile to depot. WALSH & ANDERSON.

BAY HEAD, NEW JERSEY.—"The Bluffs," open June 15th; directly on ocean and within two blocks of Barnegat Bay; excellent sailing, fishing, and bathing; good roads for driving and bicycling. For booklet address A. E. JOHNSON.

ADIRONDACKS.—Otter Lake Hotel, Otter Lake, N. Y.; modern improvements; vegetables from hotel gardens. For booklets address J. H. WILCOX, Manager.

COOPERSTOWN. — Otsego Hall, small hotel near the lake; well kept; choice table; good boating and golf grounds near by. Open June 15.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 ft. above sea level, 18 AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT. Combining the charms of Lake, Mountain, and Spa.

The Great WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Opposite Hotel Earlington, will be open from June 15 to October. The Sulphur water is a specific for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, etc. Was built in 1800, and contains all the accepted European methods of treatment of the above-named diseases.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.

Modern and Complete.
FULL ORCHESTRA and Concerts Daily.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates. The above hotels will be open JUNE to OCTOBER. Walontha Golf Club, Bicycle Oval in Earlington Park, Billiard Hall and Bowling Alleys. Finest driving and bicycle roads. For rates, information illustrated books, etc., call or address E. M. EARLE & SON, New York Office, Park Avenue Hotel.

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UNQUALIFIEDLY THE MOUNTAINS of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway to those residents of Greater New York who are seeking a SUMMER HOME for their families in a region of

Absolute health at moderate cost,

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IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

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ON LONG ISLAND.
By the Ocean and Sound.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 950, 1,313 Broadway. Ticket offices foot East 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., Journal Resort Bureau, 162 Nassau St., L. I. R. R. ticket office, 587 Columbus Ave., Harlem, New York; 338 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., and 118 Broadway (Eastern District), Brooklyn, or send 4c. in stamps to H. M. Smith, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

AVON SPRINGS SANITARIUM.

A long-established resort for those seeking health, recreation, or rest. Specially attractive during the Summer months. The Sulphur Water is used with best results in the treatment of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Cutaneous Diseases, Etc. Baths joined to the Main Building. Elevator, electric lighting, large, well-shaded grounds. Sulphur Water bottled for shipment. Address DR. CYRUS ALLEN & SON, Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Will Open June 15.

T. F. Silleck.....Manager

Oriental Hotel

Will Open June 22.

Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager
ROOM 22, 192 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.
OPENS JUNE 20....1,200 FEET ELEVATION.
Golf Links and all other amusements.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post Office address, Pawling, N. Y.
Circulars and information at SCOFIELD'S, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL OPENS JUNE 24.

For rates, &c., call or address
S. PROSKEY,
1,133 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until October 23d.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.

Normandie, Near Seabright, N. J.
Ocean bathing, river fishing and boating. Open June 21st, under Personal Management of Ferdinand P. Earle, address or call for Mr. Leslie, (now at the seashore.) Take boats via Atlantic Highlands, (Depot Normandie.)

A STRICTLY REFINED FAMILY HOTEL.

CLIFTON HOUSE.

Right on Water Front. BONAIRE, L. I.
(Post Office address Patchogue, N. Y.)
FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay.
75 minutes from L. I. City. 200 rooms. Music. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

WATER GAP HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP.
Opens June 10; 2¾ hours from New York, D., L. & W. R. R. L. W. BRODHEAD.

THE SCOTLAND OF AMERICA—LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, Vermont, Canada; grandest mountain and lake scenery; bass and trout fishing. No dew, cool; telegraph, private baths; ideal boating, beautifully situated cottages. Particulars OWL'S HEAD HOTEL, 3 Park Place, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGO BAUMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,041.

To the creditors of Hugo Baumann of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Hugo Baumann was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 3, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE E. GORDON, Sr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Theodore E. Gordon, Sr., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Theodore E. Gordon, Sr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, June 3, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE KULINSKI and HERMAN LOBY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Eugene Kulinski and Herman Lobi of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Eugene Kulinski and Herman Lobi were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 3, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAURA BELLE DE GUERVILLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Laura Belle De Guerville of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Laura Belle De Guerville was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 2d, 1899.

NO. 584.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISAAC ROSENBERG and ABRAHAM BARNETT, individually and as members of the firm of ROSENBERG AND BARNETT, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Rosenberg and Abraham Barnett, individually and as members of the firm of Rosenberg and Barnett, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 27, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 553 Hudson Street and 109 and 111 Perry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 52.8 on Hudson Street by 44.6 on Perry Street by 64.4 by 61.6, three-story brick and frame tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,145.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 831 Eighth Avenue, west side, 82.8 feet north of Twenty-sixth Street, 16 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $25,510.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 1,371 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,404; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 419 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 245 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,882.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Minor, referee, 328 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.10, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,901.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 553 and 555 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 319.7 feet east of the Boulevard, each 18 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $5,581; subject to another mortgage, on each, for $12,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, James M. Tully, referee, 438 Water Street, north side, 51.5 feet east of Market Slip, 25 by 60, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $1,189; subject to another mortgage for $4,848.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., sale to close an estate, 324 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 41.8 by 39.4 by 25.1, five-story tenement.

REAL ESTATE.

PURCHASERS

At Foreclosure, Partition and Executors' Sales

should remember that they do not get a warranty of title, and have still greater need of an insurance of title, to protect against undiscovered defects.

Insure in the Strongest and Best.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

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CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

37 and 39 Liberty Street,

44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired. Questions of doubt are submitted to a Committee of Counsel of the Company before insuring.

Losses for Twelve Years . . $18,783.13

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR A TERM OF years, the desirable house 26 West 72d St. Apply on premises.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.— FLATS. —A.—
LIGHT, WELL-VENTILATED FLATS: A— Rents, $25 to $40; hot water supply. Apply on premises, 402 West 58th St., or J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THREE LOFTS, EACH ABOUT 50x50 FEET, suitable for any business. Irquire 176 Wooster St.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

A LOVELY COTTAGE, 9 ROOMS, ELEGANT order, shade, fine roads, 16 minutes 34th St. Ferry; send for photo; a bargain. OWNER, 85 Wilson Av., Flushing.

INSTRUCTION.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL Culture Schools,

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 26th, 1899.

ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor.
BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-law6mM

BRADFORD, JULIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA BRADFORD, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 287 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of December, 1898.

WILLIAM J. McCREADY, Executor.
THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 287 Broadway, New York City. d5-law6mM

FITZGERALD, WILLARD L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLARD L. FITZGERALD, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1898.

ELIZABETH FITZGERALD, Executrix.
SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executrix, 61 Broadway, N. Y. City. Ja2-law6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-law6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. EVAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

HOFFMAN, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Moore, Adaline Moore, Margaret L. Hoffman, as executrix, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd.; H. C. Hoffman, as executor, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; Mary R. Burd, George B. Bergen, Wilber W. Winner, Alma D. Winner, Sarah C. Allen, Jennie Taylor, Dora M. Winner, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN L. HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julius Goldman as substituted trustee for the benefit of Florence M. Oppenheim, formerly Florence M. Hutchins; Eberhard Oppenheim, Harold Oppenheim, and Waldemar Oppenheim, under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Broadway, New York. my1-law6wM

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-law6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

10c. U. S. Rev. Stamp.

E. D. SHEPARD & COMPANY, Certificate of Limited Partnership.

We, the undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is E. D. SHEPARD & CO., and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be located in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and State of New York.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is dealing in bonds and other securities and a general brokerage and commission business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, (all of whom are of full age,) and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Edward D. Shepard, residing in South Orange, New Jersey.

Robert W. Speir, residing in the City and County of New York.

Harry A. Ensign, residing in the City and County of New York,

who are all the general partners, and

Augustus T. Post, residing in the City and County of New York, who is a special partner.

4. The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.)

5. Said partnership is to begin on the twentieth day of May, 1899, and to end on the first day of May, 1904.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said partners have made, signed and acknowledged this certificate, this nineteenth day of May, 1899.

In presence of Alfred Ely, Edward A. Freshman.

EDWARD D. SHEPARD.
ROBERT W. SPEIR.
HARRY A. ENSIGN.
AUGUSTUS T. POST.

State of New York, County of New York. } ss.:

On this nineteenth day of May, 1899, before me personally came and appeared Edward D. Shepard, Robert W. Speir, Harry A. Ensign, and Augustus T. Post, to me severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally ackrowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Notarial Seal.] EDWARD A. FRESHMAN, Notary Public No. 112, New York County.

my22-1aw7wM

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN THE matter of the voluntary dissolution of the MERCANTILE BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK a final judgment and order was entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 12th day of May, 1899 dissolving said corporation, and that by said order and judgment I was appointed permanent receiver thereof, and have duly qualified as such.

I do hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to me as such receiver, at my office, No. 100 Broadway, (Fifteenth Floor, American Surety Building,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by the 1st day of July, 1899, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me as such receiver, at my office, as above specified, by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Third—All creditors of such corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, such receiver, at my office as above stated by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail at the place aforesaid on or before the 1st day of July, 1899.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, May 19, 1899. THOMAS P. WICKES, Receiver, etc.

EDWARD S. HATCH, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of the RIPSOM & NEWLAND FUR COMPANY, and assigned to Frank L. Tapscott, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, to be held at the Supreme Court, State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Tapscott, assignee of the above-named Ripsom & Newland Fur Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 18th day of May, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Assignee, 229 Broadway, New York City.
my22-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

918 WEST END AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY CONLON, plaintiff, against MARIA LUISA DE FARIA et al., defendants.

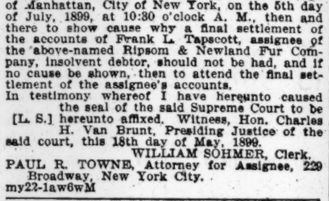
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; and running thence easterly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, ninety feet, more or less, to the westerly line of the westerly wall of 256 West 105th Street; thence southerly, along said wall, twenty feet nine inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety feet, to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly, along the easterly side of West End Avenue, twenty feet nine inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, May 19th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 918 West End Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,205.83, with interest from the 19th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $242.83, with interest from the 19th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $40.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $40,000, with interest thereon from November 6th, 1898, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the costs and allowances of the suit now pending to foreclose the same.—Dated New York, May 19th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.
my22-2aw3wM&W&je12

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS H. HUBBARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: And being that part of the property and estate of Hiram Barney, known as 'Cedar Knolls,' which lies between Riverdale Avenue and Broadway, and is particularly described as follows: Beginning at the stone monument on the easterly line of Riverdale Avenue, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Works on a map of the Spuyten Duyvil District, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on August 7th, 1877, which said monument is 4,201 96-100 feet north and 1,842 60-100 feet west of the origin of co-ordinates established by the Department of Public Parks for surveys in the Twenty-fourth Ward, (all courses being referred to the easterly line of Tenth Avenue as a meridian line,) and running thence (1) north 53° 16' 10" east, 98 62-100 feet to a stone monument in the centre of a lane or road; thence (2) along the centre line of said lane or road curving to the left with a radius of 187 46-100 feet for 48 5-100 feet; thence (3) tangent to said curve north 68° 35' east, 90 29-100 feet; thence (4) north 18° 35' east, 100 99-100 feet; thence (5) curving to the left with a radius of 79 80-100 feet for 43 13-100 feet; thence (6) still curving to the left with a radius of 780 feet 190 59-100 feet; thence (7) tangent to the last-named curve north 57° 27' east 276 47-100 feet to a stone monument; thence (8) north 29° 51' 30" east 40 29-100 feet to a stone monument on the northerly side of the above-mentioned lane or road at its intersection with what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park, and now the division line between the lands of said Hiram Barney and lands of Mrs. Stevens; thence along what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park and along lands formerly of T. Bailey Myers, north (true meridian) 54° 8' east 1,348 feet and 9 inches to the northerly line of Hudson Park, and lands formerly of Garret Garretson now or late of Mack; thence along said northerly line of Hudson Park first north 87° 45' west (true meridian) 129 feet; thence north 81° 30' west 280 feet; thence north 11 feet 9 inches; thence north 85° 45' west 385 feet along land formerly of Garret Garretson; thence north 89° west 130 feet; thence north 86° 45' west 800 feet; thence north 85° west 106 feet; thence north 84° west along land now or late of O'Mealy, John Coles, and Joseph Delafield, 863 feet; thence along land now or late of said Delafield, north 85° west 257 7-12 feet to the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue aforesaid; and thence southerly along the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue to the point or place of beginning.

"Subject to all rights of way now existing over the said lane or road first hereinabove mentioned. Excepting and excluding thereout all such parts or portions of the lands above described as have been taken by and the title thereto vested in the City of New York, for an improvement known as the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith. The said premises herein described and hereby conveyed containing exclusive of the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith as aforesaid, twenty-seven acres more or less."

Excepting from the premises above-described so much thereof as was released from the lien of the above-described mortgage by a release executed on the 28th day of July, 1896, by the said, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to Thomas H. Hubbard and Edward Wells, as executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Barney, late of the City of New York, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 13, Liber 3, Page 486, on the 29th day of July, 1896, in which release so much of the mortgaged premises as was thereby released from the lien of said mortgage was described as follows:

"All that part of the said mortgaged lands, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fieldston Road as the same is laid out on a map of the Barney estate, distant five and sixty-nine one hundredths (5.69) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner formed by the intersection of said road with 146th or northerly side of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, as the northerly side of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street is shown on the filed map of the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York, and running thence northerly along Fieldston Road one hundred and ninety-four and thirty-one one hundredths (194.31) feet; thence easterly at right angles to same one hundred and fifty-seven and nine one hundredths (157.09) feet to the centre of Dash's Lane; thence in a southerly direction and along the centre of said Dash's Lane to the point or place of beginning.

"Reserving, however, a right of way over said street or lane called Dash's Lane to said The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and to persons claiming under the mortgage above referred to."

And also excepting from the premises above described so much thereof as was released from the lien of the above-described mortgage by release executed on the 11th day of October, 1897, by the said The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to Thomas H. Hubbard and Edward Wells, Junior, as executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Barney, late of the said City of New York, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 13, Liber 4, Page 197, on the 12th day of October, 1897, in which release so much of the mortgaged premises as was released thereby from the lien of said mortgage was described as follows:

"All that part of the said mortgaged lands, situate in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and designated as Lot No. 73, in Block No. 3414A on a map entitled "Map of Van Cortlandt Heights, the Barney estate, situated at Riverdale, 24th Ward, N. Y. City; Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, August, 1896," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map No. 435, said property being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-ninth (89th) Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Columbus Avenue with the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the centre line of the block between 89th and 90th Streets; and running thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street; running thence easterly along said northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street No. 117 West 89th Street, and being located in section 12, Block 1,220, on the land map of the City of New York.

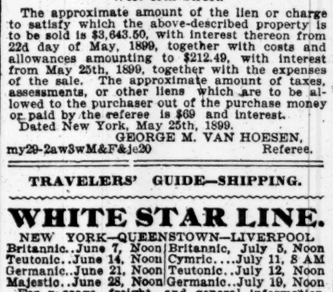
Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The premises described below are known as street No. 117 West 89th Street.

West 90th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,643.50, with interest thereon from 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $212.49, with interest from May 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $681 and interest.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.
my29-2aw3wM&F&je20

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Prinz Reg. Luitpold....Thurs., June 15, 10 A. M.
Barbarossa.....Thurs., June 22, 10 A. M.

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Kais. Wm. II....June 5 Saale .....June 24
Ems .....June 10 Aller .....July 1

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"S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II." will sail on Monday, June 5, at 11 A. M. for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE.
NEW YORK—PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG.

A. Victoria, Je. 15, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Jy. 27, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, Je. 29, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Ag. 10, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
NEW YORK—LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG.
Also New York—Hamburg Direct.

Pennsyl..Je. 10, 6:30 AM | Patria, July 1, 11:30 AM
Palatia, Je. 17, 10:30 AM | Patricia, July 8, 6 AM
Pretoria, June 24, 6 AM | Phoenicia, July 11, 8 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Paul.....June 7 St. Paul.....June 28
St. Louis.....June 14 St. Louis.....July 5
New York.....June 21 New York.....July 12

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Noordland.....June 7 *Southwark.....June 21
Friesland.....June 14 Westernland.....June 28
*These steamers carry Cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.

NOTE REMOVAL TO NEW OFFICES. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 73 Broadway, cor. Rector St.

ANCHOR LINE

United States Mail Steamships.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54, North River, foot of West 24th St.

Anchoria..June 10, noon | Ethiopia...June 24 noon
Furnessia, June 17, noon | Anchoria...July 8, noon
City of Rome.....Saturday, July 1, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d Cabin, $30 to $35. Steerage, $22.50 to $25.50.
For book of tours and particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE .....June 17th
MESBA .....June 24th
MANITOU.....July 1st

ALL NEW STEAMERS LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $50 EACH, AND UPWARD.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

New twin-screw steamers ROTTERDAM and STATENDAM, (8,300 and 10,500 tons, respectively.) Twin-screw S. S. ROTTERDAM, June 10, 10 A. M., for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer. First Cabin, $65 up; 2d Cabin, $37. S. S. EDAM, June 15, 10 A. M., for Amsterdam direct. Saloon Rates, $40 up.

Apply at Company's Office, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " " 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL, Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

Leave foot of Christopher St. daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE. Pier 25 E. R.—Steamers daily, (except Sunday,) at 3 P. M. and 12 midnight.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Stations foot of West 23rd, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets (Penna. R. R. Ferries).

Time West 23rd Street. Other figures Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets. † Daily except Sunday. ¶ Sunday only. Other trains daily. ‡ Sunday leaves 6.45. ‖ Sunday leaves 8.15. § Sunday leaves 8.15.

*6.55, 7.00 A. M. Local for EASTON.
*7.55, 8.08 A. M. For BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and West, and principal local points. Parlor and Dining Cars. Connects for Coal Branches.
*11.55, 12.00 Noon. "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS." Handsomest train in the world. Limited to seating capacity. Due Buffalo 6.30 P. M. Connecting with through Sleepers to Detroit and Chicago. Dining Car service a la carte.
*12.55, 1.00 P. M. For WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, Coal Branches and intermediate points.
*3.55, 4.08 P. M.
*4.55, 5.15 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.
*5.10, 5.30 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.
*6.10, 6.30 P. M. Express for EASTON.
*5.55, 26.08 P. M. For Buffalo and points West. Through Sleeping Cars to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7.55, 8.00 P. M. Cars for BUFFALO and TORONTO. None but Sleeping Car passengers carried.
*10.25, 10.30 P. M. For ITHACA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO and West. Sleeping Cars to Chicago.

SOUTH PLAINFIELD and BOUND BROOK locals, daily except Sunday: *10.40, 10.50 A. M. *2.25, 2.30, *4.10, 4.30, *8.25 and 8.30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 944 and 1354 Broadway, 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. Leave. Arrive.

Washington Mail .....8:00 am 3:30 pm
Buffalo, Ithaca, Oswego & Utica Express .....*10:00 am 8:00 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Express....*1:00 pm *8:00 pm
Scranton, Wilkesbarre & Plymouth Express .....4:00 pm 12:20 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Lim. Ex...*7:00 pm *7:30 am
Buffalo Ex., (arr. Buffalo 7:45 am) .....*8:30 pm *9:30 am
Syracuse, Ithaca, Oswego, Utica Express .....*9:30 pm *7:30 am

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 429, and 950 Broadway and 14 Park Place.

Westcott's Express Co. will call for and check baggage to destination. *Daily.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23rd Street.

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodations at 113, 213, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 150 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 363 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 123 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis.

3:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:55 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 8:45 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:10 (Desbrosses Street 10:10, Cortlandt Street 10:15,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses Street 2:10, Cortlandt Street 2:15,) 2:55, (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 2:55, (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

Bremen.....Thurs., June 8, 10 A. M.
Prinz Reg. Luitpold....Thurs., June 15, 10 A. M.
Barbarossa.....Thurs., June 22, 10 A. M.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.

Kais. Wm. II....June 5 Saale .....June 24
Ems .....June 10 Aller .....July 1

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 BOWLING GREEN.

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RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—P

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 3...	2,144,115
Same week last year.....	2,270,504
Stocks to date this year.....	91,048,501
Corresponding date last year.	45,044,977
Bonds for the week.....	$8,958,500
Same week last year.....	$18,167,500
Bonds to date this year.....	$498,753,210
Corresponding date last year.	$340,615,160

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@3; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

DULL WEEK, WITH MUCH DOING

Stock Exchange Settlement Passed with Ease—Money Abundant at Moderate Rates—Issue of the Japanese Loan—Russian Loan of £3,000,000 Coming Next Week—Steady Pressure on British Banks.

Cable Correspondence.
Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—A dull week with a lot doing is a fair description of the current markets. The Stock Exchange settlement passed with ease, and money is plentiful at moderate rates, except on Kafirs and Kangaroos, and there 10 to 20 per cent. does not seem to count for much. The average rates elsewhere are from 4 to 5 per cent. The speculative account carried was heavy in most departments, and not the least so in American railroad shares. At the same time, the number of small transactions steadily increases, and these are generally arranged for the outside Stock Exchange. The habit of speculation is spreading downward among the people to an unprecedented extent, and as yet each petty dabbler for the most part risks his own money only. This makes business unsensational, but remarkably good, for the markets are as quiet as the week has been, and with speculators away at Epsom attending the races, as multitudes were four days out of five, we have had but one or two interesting incidents.

On Thursday last quite a flurry broke out in Paris, whose Bourse threw about 5,000 Rio Tinto shares on the London market. "Hallo! Copper has gone, and the smash has come already," eager bears exclaimed. It is not so, but merely another incident in the eternal Spanish gamble. At the Bourse, in their monthly settlement, the Paris banks, as usual, proceeded to scrunch the bears with Spanish sealed bonds. In doing so, at least one heavy operator was driven into a corner, and, being at the same time interested in bull Tintos, the result was that his account in both securities had to be summarily closed. Spanish bonds were bought back and Rio Tintos were sold. The price of the former, therefore, rose in the usual ridiculous fashion, and the latter fell. It was all over in two days, and the markets closed last night as calm and firm as ever. The copper gamble is a long way from ending yet.

One other important incident has been the issue of the Japanese loan. Originally, £10,000,000 was asked for, but the Japs themselves thought it prudent to take one-fifth for home consumption. So £8,000,000 was offered here, and the market was angry on several grounds. The price—90—for 4 per cent. fifty-five-year bonds, redeemable at par, was too high, the amount too large, and the security not first class, &c. There is much discussion and difference of opinion stirred up by the participation of Parr's bank in relation to the loan. This is one of the most pushing and go-ahead of our new big banks, formed by the absorption of small ones. The bank has no business here, and its actions are improper and unheard of, the critics exclaimed. But the Parrs say that such comment is all wrong. "We have not underwritten the loan nor any part of the loan, but have merely joined others as agents for the issue of the bonds," they say. This is true, for the General Manager told me so himself, and this innovation marks further beginnings and encroachments by joint stock banks on the domain hitherto occupied exclusively by private finance houses.

The Russian loan of £3,000,000 is coming next week. This is also a part of £10,000,000 wanted, but even thus reduced it will not be a popular one because of England's dissatisfaction with Russia's actions in Pekin. It will be a 4 per cent. seventy-year loan at 99. The fact is we have no money to spare for State loans of any quality at present. All our means are otherwise engaged and we are busy dissipating the millions paid by you for your railroad securities in joint stock companies of all types, but which are all well supplied with water. It is good fun while it lasts, but it is likely to prove expensive by and by.

Some of our bankers begin to feel uneasy over the stupendous credit commitments of this country and the steady pressure on the part of other countries to get us to carry their burdens for them. There are schemes for strengthening the gold reserves, therefore, in the air, but they will come to nothing. No banker is going to lose the chance of making a big profit for the sake of filling his treasury with gold. As for the Bank of England, the bullion brokers have declared a kind of a boycott against it because it refused to buy gold at anything over the statutory mint price of 77s. 9d. per ounce except through one house as its agent. The consequence is that large amounts of gold are lying in the custody of the Rothschilds and other bullion merchants. Knowledge of this case helps to make discount flabby, and now, with metal coming to us from New York, as in all probability there is, the market will not be able to prevent the foreign bill rate from falling below 2 per cent. Given the imports of gold, in short, and our money market will be a regular swamp all Summer. In proportion, if that is so, will the speculative energy on the Stock Exchange increase? It might therefore be a good policy for your finance houses to allow the gold to flow over here and so put us in a more fervent buying mood. That and steady markets in Wall Street would soon give you back the money you have paid us for railroad stock taken home or lying in pawn here on American account.

A. J. W.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, June 4.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 4,734,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 2,481,000 pesetas.

Gold Exports Improbable.

The shipment of $1,000,000 gold to Europe by the National City Bank on Saturday has put Wall Street on the alert and has started a general discussion as to the exchange and money market position. None of the foreign houses seems to be able to figure out just why the National City Bank exported its gold. The general idea is that the bank found itself short of exchange on account of its Spanish indemnity transaction and used gold instead of sterling as the easiest way of striking its balance. Exchange bankers and brokers point out that gold could not be profitably shipped by selling exchange bills even at counter rates, and that these are considerably higher than the current market figures.

The National City Bank's announcement was a great surprise in banking and exchange circles, especially in view of the rate of exchange then prevailing. Demand sterling did not come within one-quarter cent per pound sterling of the gold export point, and brokers calculate that the one-million-dollar shipment entailed a loss of from $500 to $1,000 to the bank.

Exchange market authorities do not seem inclined to discuss the gold export matter for publication. But there is general agreement among them that the operation was in no way warranted unless by personal reasons. There is also general agreement that further exportations are altogether unlikely—at least just yet. They point out that the supply of exchange is comparatively small and that there is a considerable short interest in sterling, but it is not believed that the price will advance within the next month or two to a price where exports of the metal can prove profitable. It is the opinion that much will depend upon the stock market and upon the money market. Low money rates are, of course, a point in favor of gold exportations, but if rates remain at their present level, or if, in response to stock market activity, there should be a firmer tone to the New York money market, it is thought that exchange would be offered with sufficient liberality to make gold shipments unnecessary for some months at least.

Why London Wants Gold.

Discussing London's need of gold—a matter which now has important bearing upon the question of further gold exports from New York—The London Statist says:

"With the movements of money in connection with the approaching new loan [Japanese] and the Stock Exchange settlement, money during the next two weeks will probably be much wanted, and there will be little desire or ability to take bills. But the pressure will be temporary, and as soon as the Japanese loan has been issued there may for a time be greater disposition to discount and a renewed abundance of money. But while we do not expect the present advance in discount rates to be maintained, the position of the Bank of England with the probable calls upon this country for gold later in the year precludes the idea of any decline in discount rates to a level much below the present.

"That Japan will have a call upon the London market for nearly £10,000,000 of gold is a factor of considerable importance with the Bank of England's reserve standing at only £19,000,000. True, the payment to Japan will be spread over several months, but the existence of so large a credit should induce caution. Secondly, we have Russia endeavoring to raise a loan in this country. The amount reported is £3,000,000, and although it is doubtful whether or not an issue will be made here, or, if made, will be successful, still, it is a possibility to be reckoned with, as Russia, if she secures the money, would probably take much of it away either to meet interest payments in France or to pay obligations at home. Further sums of money have yet to be sent to Paris in connection with the Spanish indemnity payment, and these may continue to absorb most, if not the whole, of the gold arriving in the open market, and thus prevent a replenishment of the bank's reserve.

"Lastly, we have uncertainty as to the United States' needs for gold. At the present moment the American exchange is high, and indicates a movement of money to Europe rather than from Europe to the States; but temporary causes explain the present height of the exchange—the remittance of the balance of the Spanish indemnity money and the payment for considerable amounts of Baltimore and Ohio securities. The permanent position as regards the States is that the balance of trade is still greatly in its favor; that English buying of American securities is now apparently in excess of its sales, and that before long America again will have considerable balances on this side upon which to draw."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 5.

Boston-Providence Zinc Company—Dividend payable.
Chestnut Hill Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cramp (William) & Sons' Shipbuilding and Engine Company—Books close.
National Gramophone Corporation—Books close.
New York and Long Island Bridge Company—Annual meeting.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, June 6.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Books open.
Lowell and Andover Railroad—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Annual meeting.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad—Annual meeting.
United States Trust Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, June 7.

Canada Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Annual meeting.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad—Books open.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Thursday, June 8.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Canada Southern Railroad—Books open.

Saturday, June 10.

American Car and Foundry Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
International Paper Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Willson Aluminum Company—Books close for annual meeting.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62.

Bar silver in London was 27⅛d per ounce and in New York 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars, 48½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 557,203.49 ounces of silver bullion.

On the London Exchange.

LONDON, June 4.—On the Stock Exchange last week Americans lost ground, closing with falls of from 1 to 2½ points. Money was easy—at 1 per cent. on call, 1½ for a week, and from 2¼ to 2 5-16 per cent. on three months' bills.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 3, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., June 3. Bid.	Closing Sat., June 3. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended June 3, 2,144,115.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended June 3. First.	Week Ended June 3. High.	Week Ended June 3. Low.	Week Ended June 3. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End June 3, 1899.
117⅞ February 23.	106¾ January 16.	110	113	...	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	111	113	111	111	101	123
21⅞ May 22.	19 June 1.	19	20	...	American Car & Foundry Company	29,050,000	.....	..	20¾	20¾	19	20	...	2,811
66 May 26.	61 June 1.	61	63	— 3	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,050,000	.....	..	64¾	64¾	61	63	...	1,466
89 April 20.	83¼ May 31.	83¼	85	+ ¾	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	85	86	83¼	83¾	...	6,141
94⅝ April 20.	90 May 31.	92	93¼	+ ¾	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	92	93¼	90	92¾	...	4,062
41¾ May 3.	34 May 24.	38	39¼	+ 1¾	American Steel Hoop	10,000,000	.....	..	39¼	39¾	38	38¾	...	6,515
85⅞ May 4.	70 May 15.	74	74¼	+ 3	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	.....	..	73	75	73	74	...	2,640
39½ April 17.	32¾ March 6.	34¼	35	— ¼	American Cotton Oil	30,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	34¾	34¾	34	34½	22¾	1,630
95 May 8.	85¼ January 5.	89	92	...	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,168,900	June 1, '98.	3	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾	75¼	440
145 January 9.	138 January 21.	135	139	...	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	3	140	140	140	140	130	90
27⅛ January 24.	17⅛ May 27.	20¾	21	+ 1¾	American Malting Company	13,750,000	.....	..	19	20¾	19	20¾	27¼	1,125
87½ January 28.	72 May 27.	75	78	+ 2	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	72	76	72	75	79¾	1,459
15⅞ March 13.	9¾ May 27.	9¾	10¼	— ¼	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,800	.....	..	10¼	10¼	9¾	9¾	17⅞	2,440
41¼ March 13.	29 June 1.	29	31	— 1	American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf.	6,000,000	.....	..	29	29	29	29	52	110
72 May 4.	46 February 8.	65¾	66	+ 1½	American Steel & Wire Company	21,000,000	.....	..	63¼	64½	57⅞	62¾	...	56,239
106⅝ March 13.	83½ February 8.	95	97	+ 1	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	96	97	94	97	...	4,527
152 March 20.	123¼ February 4.	143	143¼	— ¼	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	143	148¾	139¾	145	149¾	233,814
121 March 29.	110 February 16.	117	...	— ¾	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	April 3, '99.	1¾	118¾	119¾	116¾	118¾	113	1,183
52⅜ April 4.	33 May 24.	34¾	35	+ 1¾	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	35	37¼	33¾	35	...	7,350
90⅝ February 8.	81 June 1.	84¾	84½	+ 1¾	American Tin Plate Company preferred	15,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	83	84¾	81	84¾	...	970
102⅝ April 5.	80½ June 1.	85¼	86¼	— ¾	American Tobacco	24,500,000	May 1, '99.	2	97	97¾	90½	96	108¾	87,360
24⅛ February 23.	17⅜ May 8.	17⅞	18	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	112,000,000	.....	..	18¼	18¾	17¾	18¾	13¾	47,000
67⅛ February 28.	50⅝ January 7.	57¾	57¾	— ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,169,600	Jan. 24, '99.	1	57¼	58¾	55½	57¾	57¾	67,022
70 April 26.	45⅛ March 22.	54⅜	54⅝	— ⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining	30,000,000	May 5, '98.	$1.25	57	57	54¼	55	...	34,365
87½ April 15.	81 June 1.	82¼	83	— 2	Baltimore & Ohio, com.	.....	.....	..	82¾	83¾	81	82¾	...	3,600
104 January 27.	93 May 31.	93	94	— 10	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, new	.....	.....	..	93	93	93	93	...	100
85⅞ April 14.	77⅛ October 3.	81¾	82	— ¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	65,000,000	.....	..	81¾	82	80¾	81¾	69¾	215,384

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 3, 1899.--Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. June 3. Bid.	Closing Sat. June 3. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended June 3. First.	Week Ended June 3. High.	Week Ended June 3. Low.	Week Ended June 3. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End June 3, 1899.
17¼ January 31.	9¾ May 9.	13⅝	14	— 1⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	15½	15½	13⅝	14	12½	1,310
70 January 23.	50¾ June 2.	53½	53½	+ ⅜	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '99.	1	53¼	53¾	50¾	53⅞	52⅞	1,040
99½ May 31.	81⅜ March 15.	89¼	89⅝	+ 1⅜	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	April 1, '99.	1	89¼	90⅛	89	89⅛	85½	2,870
38⅝ May 17.	25¾ May 5.	35½	36	..	Central Pacific, assessment paid	35,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	⅛	34⅞	35	34⅝	35	....	9,410
25⅞ February 2.	23¾ May 31.	24¾	24⅞	— ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	40,533,400	.....	..	25	25	23¾	24⅛	23¼	6,635
69¾ April 20.	57¾ April 17.	60¾	61	— ⅝	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	59	60¾	57¾	60¼	....	4,715
140¾ February 18.	124¾ January 7.	129½	130⅛	— ⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	90,676,100	Mch. 15, '99.	1¼	130¼	130½	126½	129⅝	105⅜	101,751
113 March 1.	110¾ January 3.	110	110	— 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	8,500,000	Apl. 1, '99.	1¼	110	110	107½	107½	110	300
20⅝ January 23.	13 June 1.	15⅜	15⅝	..	Chicago Great Western	21,288,000	.....	..	13½	13⅝	13	13⅜	14½	8,050
73¾ February 24.	50¾ January 5.	67	68	— ½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	14,462,900	Jan. 31, '99.	2	66¾	67⅝	66	66	34⅜	700
37¾ March 28.	25¾ January 18.	31⅜	33¼	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	33½	34	32¾	33⅝	24⅜	1,000
13¾ April 26.	7¾ January 6.	9	12	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,000,000	.....	..	9	9	8	9	10	1,010
51 March 4.	31 January 3.	42	44	+ 6½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	6,000,000	Mch. 25, '99.	1	42½	41⅜	39¾	41⅝	31	1,900
183⅞ February 20.	120⅝ January 3.	122⅝	123⅛	+ ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,856,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	123½	124⅛	121⅜	123⅝	106⅝	67,535
173¼ March 17.	166¾ January 3.	169½	170	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,495,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	169½	170	169	170	149	1,100
161 March 20.	141¾ January 4.	151½	152	+ ¾	Chicago & Northwestern	30,116,300	Jan. 6, '99.	2½	150	152	148	151	129	3,525
122¾ January 27.	107⅝ May 13.	116¾	116¾	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	May 1, '97.	1¼	109⅝	110⅜	108	110¾	108⅜	18,005
25⅝ March 25.	7¾ January 6.	18	19	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	12,000,000	.....	..	17	19	16⅝	19	8¾	1,000
56¾ March 27.	36¾ January 3.	49½	50¾	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	51	51	47½	50	29½	1,825
43⅞ April 10.	42⅜ January 4.	36¾	38¾	— ⅜	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	51¾	53	50¾	52	38	5,830
102¾ January 26.	91 May 10.	96½	96¾	‡ ⅜	Cleve., Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pf.	16,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	95¾	96	95½	96	80	530
8¾ April 21.	1¾ January 17.	2¾	3	‡ ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	1,500,000	.....	..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	....	100
85 April 21.	80½ February 8.	44	44¾	— ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	44¾	45¾	41¾	44¾	29¾	6,080
8¾ January 6.	5¾ May 11.	5¾	5⅞	..	Colorado Southern	20,985,000	.....	..	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5½	....	610
58¾ March 17.	43 June 2.	43	46	— 2	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	44	44	43	43	....	431
33 March 27.	18 June 2.	18	18	+ 1	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	17⅞	17⅞	16	16	....	665
18 April 19.	9¾ February 8.	15⅜	15¼	— 2	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	5,000,000	.....	..	14½	14½	12⅞	13	....	1,520
60⅞ April 10.	40¾ June 1.	43	46½	— 2½	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700	.....	..	48⅝	49⅝	46¾	46⅝	....	67,735
89¾ March 15.	80¾ June 1.	81¼	83½	— 1½	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	.....	..	83½	85¼	80¾	81⅞	....	10,365
223¼ March 11.	165¼ May 31.	171	172	‡ 3	Consolidated Gas	36,078,900	Mch. 15, '99.	2	168½	172	165½	170¼	189	15,175
50¾ January 31.	40¾ May 31.	43	43¾	‡ 1	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '99.	1	42	43	40¾	43	36½	520
97 March 18.	90 April 28.	....	90	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	5,500,000	Apl. 17, '99.	1½	88	90	88	90	....	20
125⅝ April 20.	106⅝ January 3.	118	118⅝	— ⅝	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1¼	117⅝	119	115½	118¼	111¾	2,630
170 April 4.	137 January 7.	166	167	— 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	167	167	167	167	153	310
25⅜ April 21.	15½ January 7.	23¼	23⅝	‡ ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	33,000,000	.....	..	21½	23	21¾	23¼	15⅜	5,075
80 April 21.	65¾ January 17.	79⅜	79⅝	‡ ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,350,000	Jan., '99.	2	78¼	78¾	77¼	77¾	60⅝	5,040
23⅝ January 3.	13⅜ June 1.	15	17	— 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	13½	15½	13⅜	15½	14⅜	625
14 April 22.	9¾ January 4.	13⅜	13	+ 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	....	100
16¼ January 19.	12¾ May 25.	12	13	— ¼	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	12⅞	13⅜	12¼	12½	13⅜	350
42 January 24.	33⅜ May 24.	34	35½	..	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	33¾	35⅜	33⅜	35⅜	37	50
41¼ January 3.	36 March 28.	38	39	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	38½	38¾	38¼	38¾	....	533
15 April 3.	46⅝ February 8.	55⅜	56¼	+ 1½	**Federal Steel Company**	46,48, 300	.....	..	57½	60	53¼	59	....	108,867
89½ April 3.	77⅜ May 13.	80⅝	81	+ ⅝	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,500	Apl. 5, '99.	1¼	81	82	79⅝	80⅝	....	24,300
25 January 5.	16 May 10.	....	....	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	16	16	16	16	....	10
30 March 28.	14 February 1.	22	23	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	22	22	22	22	11	200
123 April 17.	95¼ January 3.	118	118¼	+ ⅜	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000	.....	..	118	118¼	117	118¾	....	4,900
70¾ March 20.	62¾ April 7.	68	68½	— ¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	68	68½	66¾	68	....	2,495
110 January 12.	106¾ May 31.	106¾	107	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1¾	106¾	107	106¾	107	....	665
166 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	169	170	— 3½	Great Northern preferred	74,350,200	May 1, '99.	1¾	171¾	171¾	168	169	177½	842
109¼ February 2.	97 January 3.	107⅜	106¼	+ ¾	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	Apl. 15, '99.	1¼	107½	108¾	107½	108	....	535
972 June 3.	60¾ February 16.	70	73	..	Homestake	12,500,000	May 29, '99.	50c.	72	73	72	72	....	25
60¼ April 27.	54¼ May 13.	53	56	..	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	54⅜	54⅜	53	53	....	45
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	112¼	113	+ ⅛	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	113	113⅛	110	113¼	105¼	5,355
48¾ January 23.	35 May 13.	43	43½	— 2½	International Paper Company	17,442,900	Mch. 31, '99.	1	45	45	40	43	....	14,630
96 May 5.	73 May 13.	79	80	— ¼	International Paper Company preferred	12,538,700	Mch. 31, '99.	1½	80	80	75¾	77⅞	....	4,585
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	17	17¼	..	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	16	17½	15½	17	....	3,175
13½ April 28.	10¾ March 7.	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	11¾	12½	11⅜	12½	9½	1,300
51½ February 15.	42¼ May 31.	42½	44	— 2 ⅜	Iowa Central preferred	5,0 1,000	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	42⅛	42⅞	42¼	42⅝	33	110
15 March 22.	7¾ January 13.	10¼	12	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	10⅝	11½	10⅜	11½	....	500
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	9¼	10	+ ⅛	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	25,1 8,188	.....	..	9⅝	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	16½	180
63½ January 23.	45 April 7.	51	55	— ½	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	1½	53	53	53	53	....	300
84 February 17.	78 June 2.	74	79	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company pf. (Chicago)	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '99.	3	78	78	78	78	....	130
57½ March 9.	51 March 4.	52	53	— 1	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	53	53	52	52	50¾	505
22¾ January 27.	15 January 16.	15¾	16	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	16	16	16	16	15⅜	170
75 January 27.	60 January 25.	67¼	67½	..	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	67½	67½	67¼	67¼	73½	300
85 April 4.	56¾ January 5.	68	75	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	2	65	65	65	65	50¾	11
69 January 27.	63 March 6.	60¾	66¾	+ ⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, '99.	1½	66¾	67	64¼	66¾	56⅜	67,170
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	108¼	108¼	+ ¾	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	April 1, '99.	1	109	109½	103¼	108¼	106	80,210
209 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	214½	214½	— 6½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	220	220	202	214¼	159¾	51,161
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	12½	13	..	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	13	13	11½	12¾	....	6,225
4¾ April 26.	1 January 6.	3	3½	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,330,000	.....	..	3	3½	3	3⅜	....	3,305
116 January 24.	112 January 13.	113	115	..	Michigan Central	18,735,000	Jan. 28, '99.	2	113	113	113	113	105¼	110
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	13	14¼	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,500,000	.....	..	13	13	13	13	....	18
54 May 20.	44½ May 5.	55½	57	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	.....	..	51	55	51	55	....	123
62¾ April 28.	35¾ January 6.	55	56½	— 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	56	56	52½	55½	29¼	2,680
96¾ May 5.	73¾ January 19.	91½	92	— 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	6,000,000	Jan. 14, '99.	2	89	91	89	91	62¾	3,860
37½ May 18.	8¾ January 24.	25½	27	— 5	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	26	27	22½	25	....	3,650
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	66¼	67½	— 2⅝	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	68½	68½	62¾	66¾	....	2,925
14¾ January 30.	11⅜ May 10.	11⅜	12	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	12	12	12	12	11⅞	700
42½ April 3.	30½ May 31.	32¾	33¼	+ ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	33	33¾	30½	33¼	36⅜	3,980
52½ April 4.	39⅜ June 1.	40¾	41	..	Missouri Pacific	4,700,000	July 1, '93.	1	40¼	42	38¾	41	35½	28,275
49¾ April 17.	32 January 3.	37	40	— 4	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	38	38	35¾	36	29½	1,450
*185 June 1.	176 January 3.	185	....	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., '99.	3½	185	185	185	185	172¼	20
62 January 21.	41¾ May 16.	42¾	43	— ¼	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000	.....	..	43	43½	42	42¾	....	2,420
107½ January 18.	98¼ May 24.	....	98¼	— ¼	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	....	336
40¾ January 20.	28 June 1.	29	29½	— ½	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	30	30	28	29	35½	3,360
115 January 21.	111 May 27.	110	112	— 3	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,900	Mch. 15, '99.	1¾	111	111	111	111	107	183
8¾ January 7.	4 April 24.	3½	4	..	National Linseed Oil certificates	....	.....	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	....	60
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	47½	47¾	‡ ¾	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	47½	48¼	43¾	47½	....	12,595
95 March 28.	83 May 15.	89¾	89¾	‡ ¾	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000	.....	..	87	89¾	86¾	89½	....	3,400
122⅜ February 22.	97 January 13.	115¾	116	— ¾	New Jersey Central	23,238,400	May 1, '99.	1	116	116½	114	115¾	95¾	5,993
204 April 27.	112 January 3.	170	175	— 3	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1898.	6	170	172	160	172	46½	1,125
144¾ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	129¾	130¾	— ⅝	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1	130¾	131	127	129⅞	116½	20,810
222 April 20.	196 January 19.	214	220	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,600	Mch 31, '99.	2	214	214	214	214	190	170
41 January 23.	29¾ May 24.	30	34	‡ ½	New York, Ontario & Western	11,000,000	.....	..	30	30	30	30	34	3,500
28⅝ March 27.	18¾ January 3.	25¾	25⅞	— ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	25¾	26½	24½	25⅞	15⅜	17,290
70¾ June 2.	70 May 15.	69	75	..	Norfolk Southern	2,000,000	Apl. 10, '99.	1	70¾	70¾	70½	70¾	....	100
22¾ April 27.	17⅜ March 17.	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜	Norfolk & Western	60,000,000	.....	..	19½	20¾	18⅞	20⅜	15	6,882
71¾ February 7.	61⅜ January 6.	67¾	68	+ ¼	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	67¾	68	66	67¾	54	4,921
12½ April 19.	6¾ January 6.	11¼	11½	— ⅛	North American	30,776,300	.....	..	11¼	11¾	11	11¾	6¾	1,705
55¼ February 16.	42¾ January 7.	46⅞	47¼	— 1⅛	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 3, '99.	1	48	48	45¾	47	30¼	59,490
81½ January 25.	73 June 1.	75¾	75¾	— 1	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 5, '99.	1	76⅜	76⅝	73	75¾	69	12,010
10¼ April 27.	6 March 23.	8	10	..	**Ontario Mining**	10,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	8	8	8	8	....	1
52 January 23.	32 June 2.	33	38	— 4	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	34¾	35	33	33	52	600
76¾ January 23.	60 May 9.	70½	72	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	70	70	70	70	....	112
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	39½	41	..	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	38	38	38	38	....	700
55 January 30.	43¾ January 4.	47¾	47½	— ⅜	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	48¾	48¼	46½	47½	29⅞	10,425
142 January 23.	122¾ January 5.	128	128½	+ 1¼	Pennsylvania	120,000,250	May 31, '99.	2½	127¾	128½	126	128½	116⅜	18,326
129½ April 3.	100 May 13.	117¾	117⅝	— ⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	May 25, '99.	1½	117⅞	118½	114¼	117½	101¼	58,010
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2¾	2½	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,000,000	.....	..	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	1⅜	537
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	46	46½	+ 2	Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	45	46¾	44	46⅝	45¼	1,760
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	84	85	+ 3	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	83	85	83	85	65	510
59½ April 23.	44⅜ June 1.	48½	49	— 1	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....	..	45	45¾	44¾	45⅝	....	1,795
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	70	80	..	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	May 5, '99.	1¾	79¾	79¾	78	79	....	760
164⅞ January 14.	156 January 21.	156	158	— 1⅞	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	158	158	156	157	188¼	1,562
4 April 13.	2½ January 11.	2½	3	+ ½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2½	2½	2½	2½	....	400
25 January 24.	19¾ May 13.	20	20¼	— ¼	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	20¼	20½	19¼	20¾	19⅞	1,660
68¼ April 4.	51¾ January 7.	57¾	57½	— ¼	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	58¼	58⅝	55⅜	57¼	47¼	38,900
38¾ March 22.	26½ January 7.	34	34¼	+ 2	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	34¼	34½	33	34½	23⅞	15,150
79 March 17.	66 January 3.	77	80	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '99.	1¼	77	78	77	78	65	335
130¾ January 26.	129¾ March 1.	131	....	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1¼	131	131	131	131	122	10
6 January 9.	4 May 8.	4	4¼	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	4	4	4	4	7¼	300
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	40	45	+ 2½	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	41	41	41	41	60	230
17¾ January 9.	9 June 1.	9½	10	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	9	9	9	9	20½	100
14⅞ February 1.	8¾ January 6.	10	10¼	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,900	.....	..	10¼	10¾	9¾	10¼	8⅝	4,120
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	67	71	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 6, '99.	2	70	70	70	70	64	100
44⅞ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	36	37¼	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	35¾	38¼	35	35½	31	1,725
15 April 28.	6¾ January 4.	12¾	13	— ¾	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	13¼	13¾	11½	12½	5	4,800
35½ April 1.	17 January 3.	31⅜	31½	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	31½	31½	29	31½	11	8,950
55 April 21.	36 January 5.	50	53	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	46	50½	46	50½	....	825
106 January 23.	98½ January 25.	101½	102½	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,099,600	Mch. 1, '99.	3½	102	102	102	102	....	100
100¼ January 19.	91 February 8.	94	95	+ 1¼	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	93½	94	92¾	94	78½	763
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	31½	31½	— 1¼	Southern Pacific	126,527,900	.....	..	32	32	29¾	31½	18	25,495
14 January 6.	10¼ January 5.	10¾	10⅝	— ⅜	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	11¼	11¼	10⅜	10⅝	9⅝	10,630
55 April 22.	40⅞ January 24.	49½	49¾	— 2	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	50	50¾	47⅜	49½	32⅜	19,250
25⅝ January 14.	12½ June 2.	12⅝	13	— 2¼	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.	16,000,000	.....	..	14¾	14¾	12½	12⅝	....	2,860
82⅝ January 10.	58¼ June 2.	58	60	— 3	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	8,000,000	May 2, '99.	1¾	62	62	58¼	59	....	1,225
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	7⅞	8	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	8	8	7	7⅜	6½	1,454
68 April 18.	36 January 9.	61⅝	61¾	+ 2¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	58	62⅝	56	61¾	25⅞	59,260
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	18⅛	18½	— ⅜	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	19	19	17¼	18¾	12	5,300
15½ January 17.	12 January 13.	....	....	— ½	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	19,370,000	.....	..	13	13	13	13	5¾	100
242 February 27.	166½ January 25.	190	192½	—14¾	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	190	190	185¼	185¼	172½	585
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	67½	68	+ ½	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	67	67½	66	67½	....	2,700
50⅜ February 21.	38⅝ June 1.	40½	40⅝	— 2	**Union Pacific Railway**	37,380,900	.....	..	41⅜	42	38⅝	40¼	25⅛	35,920
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	74⅜	74⅝	— 1¼	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	75¼	75¼	72	74⅛	62⅞	23,985
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	47	50	— ⅛	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	48	48	48	48	40	350
8 January 23.	5⅞ June 1.	5⅞	6	..	United States Leather	61,500,000	.....	..	6	6	5⅞	6	8	3,000
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	69¾	70	+ ⅝	United States Leather preferred	61,900,000	April 1, '99.	1¼	69⅜	70	68	70	65¼	7,068
57 April 5.	42⅝ January 5.	51⅜	52¼	+ 5	United States Rubber	23,666,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	47⅞	53	46¼	52	20½	19,615
120 January 9.	111 January 3.	114⅞	116	..	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	Apl. 29, '99.	2	115	115	114½	115	79¼	1,080
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	24½	25	— 2	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	.....	..	26¾	26¾	24	25	....	4,106
89 March 26.	76 May 31.	80	82	+ 3½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	.....	..	77	82	76	81	....	2,947
8⅝ January 24.	7½ May 26.	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅜	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7½	7¾	7½	7⅝	....	935
23½ April 3.	19 May 24.	19¾	19⅞	— ⅜	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	20¼	20¼	19¼	19⅞	20	6,045
*130 May 8.	*125 February 10.	125	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 16, '99.	3	125	128	125	128	117	36
98⅛ January 24.	87¼ June 1.	87⅞	88	— 4	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	April 15, '99.	1¼	91⅜	91⅜	87¼	88	92½	36,240
11¼ May 9.	8¼ June 1.	8⅝	8⅞	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	8½	9	8¼	8⅞	....	2,530
3⅜ May 13.	23 June 1.	23	24½	+ ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	23	24½	23	24¾	....	834
3 February 21.	⅛ June 1.	⅛	¼	— ⅛	Wisconsin Central trust receipts	8,967,900	.....	..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	....	1,230
5 March 15.	1⅜ May 26.	1½	2¼	+ ¼	Wisconsin Central preferred, trust receipts	2,549,200	.....	..	1½	1½	1½	1½	....	500
14⅝ May 31.	13½ May 24.	....	....	— ¼	Wiscon Central, when issued	....	.....	..	14¼	14¼	14	14	....	950
49½ May 24.	48⅝ May 26.	49¼	49¾	..	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	....	.....	..	49½	49

Note—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. Sales of less than 100 shares, or in the Unlisted Department, are printed in italics.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 3, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending June 3. $8,958,500

Week Ending June 3.

	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	106¼	106½	106¼	106¼	28
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	92	92	92	92	3
American Tobacco scrip	101	101	101	101	10
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93½	93	93½	13
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	9
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103¼	157½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	81⅞	82¼	81⅝	82⅛	269½
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	10
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½	417½
Balt. & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	50
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	102	102½	102	102¼	473
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	112	112¼	111⅝	112¼	26
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	92	92	92	92	20
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	4
Bur., C. R. & Nor. collat. trust 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	107½	107½	106½	107½	3½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	8
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96	96	95½	96⅞	150
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	41¼	41¼	40½	40⅝	21
Central of Georgia 3d preference income	6	6	6	6	8
Central of New Jersey general 5s	121	121	120½	120½	8
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜	176
Cent. Pac., San Joaquin Br. 6s, Speyer ctfs.	113½	113⅝	113	113	27
Central Pacific ext. 5s, 1899, Speyer certfs.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	46
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	22
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	94⅛	94¼	94	94⅛	75
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	107	107	107	107	45
Ches. & Ohio, consolidated 5s, registered	117	117	117	117	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116	116⅝	116	116⅛	7
Chi., Burlington & Quincy convertible 5s	125¼	130	125¼	130	11
Chi., Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	25
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s, reg.	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	5
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	107	107	107	107	12½
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	114½	114½	114	114	11
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	118	118½	118	118½	13
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	102½	102¾	101¾	102¼	68
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	115½	118½	118½	118½	8
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, tr. rects	91	91	91	91	30
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼	4
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st gen. 4s	95½	95½	93½	93½	36
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	88	89	88	89	6
Colorado Midland 2-4s	63	63	63	63	12
Colorado Southern 4s	87	87⅛	86½	86⅞	126
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	14
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103¼	104	103¼	103⅝	111
Detroit City Gas 5s	101	101	101	101	11
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	15
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117	117	116½	116½	3
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102¼	6
Elmira, Cortland & Northern 5s	100	100½	100	100½	11
Erie prior lien 4s	93⅝	94	93½	93¾	258
Erie general lien 4s	73	73	72½	72½	48
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	123½	123½	123¼	123½	10
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	109½	110	108	108	19
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	85½	86	85	85	27
Gal., Har. & San. An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103	103¼	103	103¼	41
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	104½	104½	103½	103½	14
General Electric deb. 5s	118	118	118	118	4
Grand Rapids & Indianapolis 1st 4½s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	123¼	123¼	123	123	3
Houston & Texas consol. 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	112⅜	113	112⅜	113	131
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	83½	83½	80	80	30
Hocking Valley 4½s	102	102	101¾	101¾	163
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	106	106	106	106	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	104½	104¼	104½	104¼	30
International & Great Northern 2d 5s, tr. rects	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	5
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	62½	63¼	62½	62½	7
Iowa Central 1st 5s	112	114	112	114½	44
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	79	79	79	79	6
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	96	96	96	96	5
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	95¾	96¾	93	96½	134½
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66¾	67	66½	66½	41
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago 1st 5s	96	96	96	96	2
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾	11
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120¾	121	120¾	121	20
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	108½	109	108½	109	3
Lake Shore 3½s	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¾	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	114½	114¾	114¼	114¼	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	109½	109½	109½	109½	19
Lehigh Valley Coal 5s	96	96	96	96	3
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	125¾	125¾	125¼	125¼	1
Little Rock & Memphis 1st 5s, tr. rects	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	2
Long Island general 4s	98	98	98	98	6
Louis., Ev. & St. Louis con. 5s, tr. rects	55	55	55	55	5
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	15
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99	99	98¾	98¾	40
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	3
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d 6s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	1
Louis & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	112	112	112	112	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	106½	106¾	106½	106¼	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	122¾	122¾	122¼	122⅞	50
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	10
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Mexican International consol. 4s	88	88¼	87¾	88¼	42
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	98	98	97	97	85
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	2
Minn. & St. Louis consol. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	88½	88¼	88½	88½	8
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	95	95	95	95	5
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	91	91	91	91	4
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86½	86¾	86	86	7
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	106	106	105⅞	106	32
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	26
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	102½	102½	102½	102½	12
New York Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	12
New York Central deb. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3
New York Central 3½s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112½	2
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	115¼	115¼	115¼	115½	20
New York Central 1st 7s, reg	115	115	115	115	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107	107¼	107	107¼	12
New York & New England 7s	121	121	121	121	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, certfs	185	185	185	185	2½
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103	103	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	17
New York & Rockaway Beach 1st 6s	100	100	100	100	½
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	97	97½	97	97½	9
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95	95¼	94½	95¼	90
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	68	68	67⅝	67⅝	102
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	106½	106¾	106	106¾	118
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102	18
Northwestern 3½s	103½	103½	103½	103½	15
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	3
Northwestern debenture 5s, 1900	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Northwestern debenture 5s, 1933	122½	122¾	122¾	122¾	2
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s, tr. rects	128	128	128	128	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	106	106	102¾	102¾	54
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	11
Oregon Short Line Income A	83¼	90	80¼	90	21
Oregon Short Line Income B	70	70	69¼	69¼	15
Oregon Short Line 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	9
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104½	105	104¼	105	21
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	85¾	85¾	84½	85	122
Peoria & Eastern Income	30	30	29½	30	40
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s	100	100	100	100	5
Pittsburg & Western 4s, tr. rects	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	47
Procter & Gamble 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	8
Reading general 4s	86¾	86¾	85¾	86	251
Reading general 4s, registered	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¼	10
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾	2
Richmond & Danville deb. 6s, stamped	110	110	109	109	6
Rio Grande Western 4s	99½	100	99¼	100	65
Rock Island general 4s	110¼	110¼	110	110	130
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	81	81	81	81	1
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 4s, when issued	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	23
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111¾	111¾	111	111¾	10
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 6s	88	88	88	88	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	17
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	111¾	112	111¾	111¾	14
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s, reg	100¾	100¾	100	100¾	130
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	461
St. Paul 1st, So. Minn. Div. 6s	125	125¼	125	125¼	4
St. Paul gold 5s	116	116	116	116	1
St. Paul consol. 7s	140	140	140	140	1
St. Paul 1st, Chi. & Pac. Div. 5s	125¼	125¾	125¼	125¾	3

Week Ending June 3.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul 1st, Southwestern Div. 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	123¾	124	123¾	124	38
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	114¼	114¾	114¼	114⅜	1
St. Paul & Duluth 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	6
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	119	119	119	119	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	83½	83½	82	82	64
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100	12
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	20
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	85⅝	85⅝	85	85½	67
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	20
Southern Railway 5s	111¼	111¼	110½	110½	85
Standard Rope & Twine income	25	25½	24½	25½	52
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	104½	104¾	104½	104½	35
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	108¾	109	108¾	109	13
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	113	113¼	113	113¼	4
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s, tr. rects	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¼	172
Texas & New Orleans consol. 6s	106	106¼	106	106¼	30
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st 6s, tr. rects	110½	111⅞	110	111⅞	76
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	10
Union Pacific new 4s	100	109	108¼	108¾	204
United States Leather 6s	116	116	116	116	4
Utah Central gtd. 4s	88⅝	88½	88¼	88¼	8
Wabash 1st 5s	116½	117½	116½	117½	14
Wabash 2d 5s	99	99	98	98	7
Wabash debenture, Series B	33½	33½	33	33	80
Washington Central 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	½
West Shore guaranteed 4s	114⅜	115	114½	115	13
West Shore 4s, registered	114½	114½	114	114	2½
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	64½	65¼	64½	65	70
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	114½	115½	114½	115	14
Western Pacific 6s, Speyer certfs	109½	109½	109½	109½	12
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	4
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	74⅜	74⅜	73½	74	465
Wisconsin Central Income	5	5	4¼	4⅜	102
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	94½	94½	94	94½	423

Total sales $8,805,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 3, 1899.

United States 5s, coupon	112⅝	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞	2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114	114¼	113¾	113¾	14
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112½	112½	112¼	112½	20
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130½	131	130½	131	7½
United States 3s, coupon	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	84½
United States 3s, small	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	*3
United States 3s, registered	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	3

Total sales $131,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 3, 1899.

Alabama, Class A	113	113	113	113	2
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	8	8	8	29

Total sales $22,000
Grand total $8,958,500
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	99⅞	Jan. 6	99	Feb. 3	90	Feb. 3
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112⅝	May 19	111	Mar. 2	112¼	June 3
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	May 31	112¼	Jan. 3	113¾	June 2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅝	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130⅝	May 24
United States 4s, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	131	June 2
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111¾	Feb. 6	112⅝	May 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111¾	Mar. 8	112⅞	May 31
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106½	Feb. 23	109½	June 3
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109	Apr. 24	106½	Jan. 5	100	June 3
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¼	June 2	106½	Jan. 4	100	June 2

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899 ..... 102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s ..... 118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	113	June 1
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	109⅝	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 29
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109¼	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	Apr. 17	108	Apr. 17	108	Apr. 17
Tennessee settlement 3s	98	Feb. 8	98¼	Jan. 13	97	Apr. 11
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Mar. 27	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27	
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 15	6	Mar. 4	8	June 1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1901	87	Jan. 27	82½	Jan. 3	85	May 23

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1918	128	Feb. 25

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
American Exchange	180	May 12	176	May 31	176	May 31
Broadway	238	Mar. 2	235	Mar. 2	235	Mar. 4
Central National	175	Feb. 8	175	Feb. 6	175	Feb. 6
Columbia	165	May 9	165	May 9	165	May 9
Commerce	220	May 11	208¾	Jan. 4	220	May 11
Corn Exchange	370	May 12	355	Apr. 18	370	May 12
Fourth National	180	May 12	170	Jan. 3	175	Mar. 15
Hanover	615	Mar. 8	615	Mar. 8	615	Mar. 8
Importers' & Traders'	530	May 12	530	May 12	530	May 12
Irving	160	Jan. 18	160	Jan. 18	160	Jan. 18
Manhattan	225	Jan. 19	225	Jan. 19	225	Jan. 19
Market & Fulton	235	Apr. 25	235	Apr. 25	235	Apr. 25
Mechanics'	205	May 11	205	May 11	205	May 11
Merchants'	165	Apr. 4	155	Feb. 4	165	Apr. 4
New York	240	Feb. 24	240	Feb. 24	240	Feb. 24
New York National Exchange	116	May 19	116	May 19	116	May 19
North America	155	Feb. 6	150	Feb. 6	155	Mar. 6
Park	560	May 2	400	Jan. 5	560	May 2
Phoenix	120	May 20	98	Mar. 17	114	June 2
Western	300	May 3	260	May 3	300	May 3

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1898 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

America	370	Nov. 29	Mechanics & Traders'	100	Oct. 20
Butchers & Drovers'	65	Nov. 16	Ninth	90	June 15
City	1100	June 10	Republic	151	Sept. 8
Chatham	220	Oct. 27	Shoe & Leather	99¼	Jan. 29
Continental	130	Oct. 21	State of New York	105	Oct. 12
First Nat. of Staten Island	140	Dec. 23	West Side	275	Jan. 19
German-American	118	Dec. 5			

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not dealt in there in 1898 nor so far this year:

Chemical	4300	Feb. 3	Metropolis	475	Apr. 21
Citizens'	152	Nov. 19	New York County	800	Mar. 23
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19
Gallatin	310	Aug. 13			

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼@2¾ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 5¾@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £423,385 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 38.90, became 38.78 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,320,000f. gold and lost 3,120,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.86¼ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18⅞ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16@94⅝ and 95 7-16@95¾, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—15@18 3-32c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c premium over counter, 80c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending June 3, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 1908	100¾	Mar 22	98	Feb 15	100¾ Mar 25	.. ..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	93¼	Jun 3	87¾	May 10	93¼ June 3	.. ..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	108¾	May 31	99¾	Apr 7	108¾ June 3	108¾ 109
Do., registered	102¾	Jan 28	100	Jan 20	101 Mar 3	.. ..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	84¾	Jan 28	82	Jan 3	82½ June 2	82 82¼
Do., registered	83½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83 Feb 20	.. ..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110 Jan 20	.. ..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100¾	Jan 19	102 June 2	101½ 102
Balt. & Ohio 1st cs. Park'b. Br., 1919	116	Jan 18	116	Jan 18	116 Jan 18	.. ..
Do., do., trust receipts	113	May 8	115	May 15	115 May 15	.. ..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	..	..	..	..	115 Oct 19,98	.. ..
Do., registered	120	Jar 18	120	Jan 18	120 Jan 18	.. ..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	120¾	Jan 18	119¾	Mar 17	120 May 15	.. ..
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. receipts	..	..	..	..	120 No 18, 98	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	..	..	..	..	115½ Sep 7, 98	.. ..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	116 Au 22, 98	.. ..
Do., P. L. & M. Co. certificates	125	May 17	125	May 17	125 May 17	.. ..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, 1st gtd., 1990	106¾	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	106¾ Mar 8	.. ..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	106¾ Oct., 96	.. ..
Mononga. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104½ July 92	.. ..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108¼	Jan 11	111 Feb 28	.. ..
At. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115 Jan 19	.. ..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	89	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85 Jan 19	.. ..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	..	..	..	107¼ Jul 28,98	.. ..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108 Mar 13	.. ..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	94	Jan 27	93¾	Jan 23	94 Jan 27	.. ..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94 Jan 27	.. ..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32¾	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32¾ Jan 11	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	13¾	Jan 26	10¾	Jan 16	12 Feb 23	.. ..
Do., do., trust certificates	11¾	Feb 10	11¾	Feb 10	11¾ Feb 10	.. ..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	120¾	Jan 30	120	Apr 11	120¾ Mar 20	.. ..
Do., trust certificates	129¾	May 24	126	Mar 15	128 June 3	.. ..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	104½ May 19	.. ..
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 28	102¼	Feb 25	104 May 18	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¼	Jan 6	112 Jan 30	.. ..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89 Feb 4	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	117½ Apr 5	116 ..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	108¾	Apr 20	106¾	Jan 4	106 May 26	.. ..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st g. 6s, 1924	106¾	Apr 3	94½	Jan 4	106¾ Apr 13	.. ..
Do., Tr. Co. cts., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	..	..	..	43 Ja. 19, 97	.. ..
Do., all installments paid	..	..	..	..	86 Jne 27,98	.. ..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	106¼	Apr 1	93	Jan 5	105¼ Apr 1	.. ..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	107	Apr 4	94	Jan 5	106½ Apr 4	.. ..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	113	Mar 28	102¼	May 13	112¾ June 3	112 113
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74 Sep., 96	.. ..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107½	Jan 7	110 May 13	110 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	123	Jan 20	127¾	Mar 15	128 May 15	.. ..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	129	May 15	129	May 15	129 May 15	126 ..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14, 97	130 ..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100 Feb., 96	.. ..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 8	105 May 12	.. ..
Burr., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	106¼	May 15	107	Jan 4	107½ June 2	106¼ ..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117¾	May 19	111	Jan 7	115½ June 2	115¾ ..
Do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½ Feb 4	.. ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105 Jan 6	.. ..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	110	Apr 20	108½	Jan 4	110¾ June 3	110 111
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 4	111 May 22	111 ..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	106 Ja 30, 97	.. ..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93¾	Jan 31	91	Mar 28	91½ May 12	.. 90
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96 Apr 26	93 ..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	118	Mar 9	116½	Mar 28	118½ Mar 28	117 ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91½	Jan 31	95¾ June 3	95¾ 96
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	40½ June 2	40 42½
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	14 Apr 25	.. ..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6 May 31	5 7
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	95 De 23, 98	.. ..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	..	..	..	..	86½ Ja. 6, 98	.. ..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	90 Jul 6, 98	98 101
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	102	Feb 23	100¼	May 1	101 May 17	101 ..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	109½	May 3	109¼ May 3	109½ ..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½ Mar 20	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	121	May 31	120¾	May 4	120¾ May 31	120½ ..
Do., registered	118	May	112¾	Jan	118 May 27	.. ..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	102¼	Apr 1	90¾	Jan 7	102½ May 5	.. ..
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100 May 6	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp Co. 5s, 1921	115½	Feb 3	114	Apr 27	114 Apr 27	114 117½
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	101 No 13, 97	.. ..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	104¼	Mar 11	103½	Mar 15	103¾ May 15	106 ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	..	..	..	..	103 Fe 24, 98	106 ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	..	..	..	102 Fe 21, 98	106 ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	105¾	May 27	103¼	Mar 20	103¾ May 31	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½ Mar 22	.. ..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	..	..	..	..	103 Oct 20,98	.. ..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108¼	Mar 14	105¼	Feb 23	108¼ Mar 29	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113	May 25	113	May 25	113 May 25	109½ ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125¾	May 27	125¼	Mar 29	125¾ May 27	125 125¼
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107 Apr 10	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112 Apr 19	.. ..
C. C. & O. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1946	122¼	May 27	120¼	May 19	122¼ May 27	.. ..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104½ Apr 5	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	105½	Jun 2	105½	Apr 15	106¾ June 2	106 ..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98 Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	..	..	..	105½ Au 19, 98	.. ..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	..	..	..	..	101¼ Jan 7, 98	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jan 19	117	Apr 14	117 Apr 14	117½ 120
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121¼	Feb 21	118½	Mar 2	118½ Mar 3	118 ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¾	Jan 3	119 May 26	.. ..
Do., registered	118½	Apr	117	Jun	117 Jun 2	.. ..
Do., gold g. 4½s, 1992	96½	Feb. 2	90¾	Jan 4	94¼ June 3	94 95
Do., do., registered	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾ Jan 18	.. ..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	107½	May 9	105	Jan 5	107 May 31	107 107½
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	..	..	..	..	97 Dec 2, 98	.. ..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	95¼ May 27,98	.. ..
Wayn. Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101½ Apr 29	100 102
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Feb 7	101¾	Apr 7	102¼ June 3	102 103
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	108 May 5	108 ..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104 Feb 1	104 ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾ Feb 24	104 ..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105¾	Apr 27	107 June 2	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¾	Jun 2	114¾	Jan 9	116¾ June 2	116¼ 117
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	103	Mar 16	104¾	Feb 15	106 Mar 15	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	106¼	May 16	111 June 1	.. ..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125½	Jan 6	130 June 1	.. ..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116¾	May 26	115¾	May 1	116¾ May 26	116¾ ..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	106¾	May 25	105	Feb 27	106¾ May 26	106¾ ..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	103	May 26	101¼	Jan 26	103 May 26	102 105
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100 Apr 11	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	107½ Jan., 96	.. ..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	112¾	Apr 27	105¾	Jan 3	111¼ May 31	.. ..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Jun 2	111¾	Jun 2	111¾ June 2	.. ..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123½	Feb 16	120	Mar 17	123 June 2	121 ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116¾	Jan 3	115¼	Feb 15	116¾ Apr 21	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	134	Jan 23	134	Jan 23	134 Jan 23	135 ..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	115½	Apr 20	109½	Jan 16	114 June 2	113½ ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103¾ No 18, 98	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107 Feb 23	109 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	116¼	Mar 20	114½	Jan 17	116¼ Mar 20	117 ..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	108½	May 17	92	Jan 10	103½ June 2	.. ..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	118½	May 23	104	Jan 4	118½ June 3	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	169	Mar 20	160¾	Jan 7	168 June 2	167½ ..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1890	168¼	Apr 10	163½	Feb 16	168¼ Apr 10	167½ ..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	168¾	Apr 12	160½	Jan 16	168¾ May 20	167½ ..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	169	Mar 27	160	Jan 3	168 June 3	.. ..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	173½	Jan 11	168¾	Jan 13	168¾ Apr 13	167½ ..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	121½	May 31	112¾	May 13	121½ May 31	122¾ ..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	115½ No 30, 98	118 ..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¾	May 12	118¾	Jan 11	123¾ June 1	123½ ..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132¾	May 25	129	Jan 19	132¾ May 25	132¼ ..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	109½ Jan 7, 98	114 ..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121¼	Feb 24	123 May 2	124 ..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	124 June 2	123¾ ..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	121½	Apr 24	118¾	Jan 19	121½ Apr 24	122¼ ..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112¾	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112¾ Apr 18	112¼ ..
Do., C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122¾	Jun	120	Jun	122¾ June 1	122 ..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122¼	May 24	119	Apr	122¼ May 24	122¼ ..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¾	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¾ May 18	118 ..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	127¼ Ja. 27, 98	125 ..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	106¼ Jly 9, 97	.. ..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	118¾ May 12	118 ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114¾	May 4	108¼	Jan 11	114¾ June 1	112¾ ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105½ Fe 19, 98	.. ..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	121 De 27, 98	121 ..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	124	Jan 30	126 Jan 30	125 ..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 6	142¾	May 4	144½ May 12	143¾ ..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	113¾ June 3	110¾ ..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114 Apr 14	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	122½ Mar 13	.. 120
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117¼ Oct 24,98	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Mar 10	106¼	Apr 12	106¾ Apr 27	106¼ ..
Do., do., registered	103	Feb	103¾	Mar 28	103¾ Mar 28	.. ..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122¾ June 2	122¼ ..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119¼ De 27, 98	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	109¼ June 1	100 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109½ Mr 19, 98	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	117¾ May 22	117 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117¾ Feb 7, 98	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	106	Feb	100	Apr	100 Apr 7	108 ..
Do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106¾ Feb 20	.. ..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	109½	Apr 26	102½	Jan 3	108½ May 31	108¼ ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103 No 19, 98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¾ My 26,98	.. ..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	Ap 12, 98	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	..	..	..	127 Au 17, 96	.. ..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb	6	117½	Feb 6	117½ ..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan	3	111	Jan 3	111 Jan 5
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113 Apr 24	112½ ..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108 Oct 21,98	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	142	Feb 20	139¼	May 3	140¾ June 3	140¾ ..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105¼ Fe 24, 97	.. ..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¼	May 23	117¾	Feb	125¼ May 24	.. ..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	128 Ja. 13, 98	143¾ ..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	142½	Jan 24	140	Mar	142¾ Apr 25	143¾ 146¼
Do., incomes, 1911	..	..	..	..	112 Ap 20, 98	.. ..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	135¼	May 22	131½	Jan 10	135¼ May 22	135 ..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132½	Jan 27	134½ May 19	.. ..
Do., gen. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104¾	Jan 4	110 June 3	110 110¼
Do., do., registered	107¾	Apr 6	100¾	Mar 7	107¾ Apr 6	.. ..
Des Moines & So. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98¼ May 5	.. ..
1st 2½s, 1905	85	Feb 1	83	May 9	83 May 9	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	98½ May 18	.. ..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109½	Jan 12	114 May 18	112 114
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	109 Ap 15, 97	.. ..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	140 May 24	139½ 138
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	134½	May 4	134 May 3	134 ..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132 May 27	.. ..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140 Mar 23	130 ..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	106 Jul 22,97	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1932	123	May 4	120¾	Mar 14	122 May 5	.. ..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¼	May 23	93½	Jan 3	102¾ June 3	.. ..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	..	..	..	98¼ Nov., 98	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	119 Oct 26,97	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	103½ Mr 13, 97	.. ..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113	May 5	112	Feb 9	113 May 5	113 ..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105¾ Apr., 96	.. ..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91 May 31	.. ..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	93¼ June 1	93 ..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	95¾	May 27	95¾	May 27	95¾ May 27	.. ..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103¾	Feb 3	99¾	Jan 7	101¾ May 31	101 102
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99 May 4	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87 Oct 26,98	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87 Au 31, 98	.. ..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96½ Apr 24	97 ..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	103½ Mar 30	103 ..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
Cin., San. & C. ev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118¼	May 31	118¼	May 31	118¾ May 31	117 122
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103¾	Apr 29	103¼	Apr 29	103¾ Apr 29	.. ..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85 June 3	.. 85¾
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	30 June 3	.. ..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	102¼	Jan 3	102	Jan 26	102¼ Feb 10	.. ..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	135¾	May 11	135¾	May 11	135¾ May 11	135½ 138½
Do., gen. con. 1934	..	..	..	..	122¾ No 26,98	.. ..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	108¼	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	108¼ Feb 10	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	..	..	..	..	107 Dec 27, 98	.. ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	130	Feb 16	128	Feb 15	130 Feb 16	130 ..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	63	Jun 2	63 Jun 2	62 63
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	78	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	74 May 20	72¾ 73½
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	88	Mar 16	85½	May 13	86¾ June 3	.. ..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	..	..	..	68½ My 15,97	.. ..
Do., J. P. M. & Co. eng. certs	80	Jan 3	70	Jan 5	78 May 4	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	34	Jan 5	29½	Apr 22	30¼ Apr 25	.. ..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 1st 7s, 1907	..	..	..	..	124 Nov. 98	125 ..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	..	..	..	..	126 Jul 23,98	123 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 26	142	May 4	143 May 26	140 ..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	109 De 23, 97	103 ..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108¼	May 3	108¾ May 19	108 ..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145¼	May 1	143	Jan 20	145½ May 1	143 ..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	140 Oct 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142¼	May 18	138	Feb 9	142½ May 18	140½ ..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118½ Apr 5	.. ..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108 Aug 1,98	.. ..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	146 Sep 13,98	142 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143 May 4,97	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½ Apr 21	121¼ ..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	115 May 2	115 ..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	114½ Apr 25	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 20	150½	May 31	151½ May 31	151 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	141 May 6,98	.. ..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	100	Feb 27	103¾ June 2	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	105¼	May 4	105¼ May 25	.. ..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1925	108¾	May 25	102½	Jan 3	106¾ June 1	106 106¼
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	111¾	May 31	108¾	Jan 11	111¾ May 31	.. ..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92 Jan 24	87 100
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107½	Apr 25	108 Apr 27	106 ..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	19 May 15	17½ 20
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	111	Mar 23	107½	Jan 9	109 May 26	109½ ..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	92¼ Fe 11, 98	.. ..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	115¼	Jun 2	110¾	Jan 16	115¾ June 2	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110	Apr 25	104¾	Jan 3	110 Apr 25	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	117	Jan 6	115½	Feb 15	117 Apr 4	116¾ ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121 May 25	121 ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	..	..	..	112 No 11, 98	115 ..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	123½ Mar 30	120 ..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106½ Apr 14	104 ..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 26	143	Apr 3	144½ May 24	144 ..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	99½	May 2	94¾	Feb 1	98¾ June 3	98¼	98¾
Do., Penn. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	113	May 8	111	Jan 5	112 June 1	112½	--
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1951	110	Feb 24	108	Jan 11	109¼ Apr 26	--	--
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	....	....	....	....	105½ Jul 13, 98	108	--
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109¼	Jan 27	106¾	Feb 8	108¾ May 17	--	--
South. & North Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	109½	May 1	106¾	Mar 7	108¾ May 12	--	--
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1987	96	May 25	91	Jan 10	96 May 25	--	--
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	109 Mr. 19, 98	--	--
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103 Ja. 18, 98	--	--
Manhattan Ryway con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	100½ May 31	--	--
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121	May 24	116	Jan 14	121 May 31	--	--
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102⅝	Apr 1	100⅞	May 1	101¼ June 2	99¾	--
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118¾	Jan 4	122½ June 3	122	122½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121¼	Jun 2	121¼ June 2	--	--
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	125 May 17	125	--
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	126¾	Feb 3	124	Mar 2	125¼ June 1	125	--
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	68¾	Jan 4	68¾	Jan 4	68¾ Jan 4	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½	Apr 27	16½	Apr 3	22¼ May 17	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	12¾ May 18	11¾	12¾
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 3	88¾ June 3	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 98	103	--
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	....	....	....	....	15 Dec 7, 98	--	--
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14 Apr 5	--	--
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	....	....	....	....	100 Ja 30, 97	--	--
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150 Apr 20	--	--
Do., 1st con g. 5s, 1934	115	Apr 17	110¾	Jan 18	114¾ June 3	--	--
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	125	Jan 27	125 Jan 27	125	--
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127 Jan 27	125	--
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	....	....	....	....	128 Dec 12, 98	--	--
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	105½	Feb 16	103½	Feb 4	105½ Feb 16	107	--
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	93¾ June 3	93¼	93¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	65¼	May 9	66¼ June 2	--	--
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	91¼	Apr 27	82	Jan 19	91¼ Apr 27	87	89
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	90	Jan 6	86	Jan 19	88½ June 2	88	90
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	79 June 2	--	--
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	95	Feb 27	85	Jan 21	95 Apr 27	--	--
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	106	Mar 29	101¼	Jan 3	106 Mar 29	26	--
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	116½ May 26	116	118
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	116 May 27	114	117
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	100¼	Mar 14	91¼	Jan 3	98 June 1	--	--
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	99¾	Mar 31	88	Jan 3	91 May 31	--	--
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st extd. g. 4s, 1938	108	Apr 28	106	Feb 20	108 Apr 28	--	--
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	115 Apr 20	--	--
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	106¾	May 20	105½	Feb 6	106¾ May 23	106½	--
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	106	May 20	106 May 20	105½	--
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 27	102	Jan 19	106¾ Apr 27	--	--
Do., gen. con ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	112	Feb 2	105	Jan 3	111¼ June 2	111	111½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111 May 24	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	120¼	May 19	125	Jan 9	130¾ May 22	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	122 May 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Feb 27	82½	Jan 4	86 June 1	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109	Jun 2	106	Jan 4	109 June 2	--	--
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	....	....	....	....	84 Apr., 96	--	--
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	132	Jan 12	132¾ Apr 8	133	--
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	....	....	....	....	105⅞ Dec 17, 97	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108⅞	Mar 28	105¼	Apr 22	105⅞ June 2	105½	--
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M.-W. & Al., 1917	....	....	....	....	108 Mar., 96	--	--
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115 Mar 22	--	--
No. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	....	....	....	....	108½ Apr 28, 94	--	--
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	114½	Apr	5 115½ June 3	115¾	115¾
Do., do., registered	117⅜	Jan 30	114¾	Jan	5 115 May 31	115¼	115½
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¾	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109¾ June 2	109½	--
Do., do., registered	113¼	Jan 26	113¼	Jan 26	113¼ Jan 26	109½	--
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	....	....	....	....	108½ Fe 21, 98	109¼	--
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	105	May 3	105 May 3	102	--
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	104¾ Feb 5, 98	102	--
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	104¾	May 25	104¾ May 25	--	--
Do., registered	....	....	....	....	104⅝ Jne 30, 98	--	--
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	112¾	Mar 7	110¼	Jan 12	112¼ June 1	112	--
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112¼ Apr 14	--	--
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1908	102	Jan 26	99	Jan 6	101¼ June 3	101¼	101¾
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	101 May 25	--	--
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¼	Jan 4	102¾ June 3	102¼	102¾
Do., registered	102½	May 31	98	Jan 6	102¼ May 31	--	--
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	115	Jun 1	110¾	Jan 3	115 June 1	114½	116
Do., registered	114½	Apr 5	106¾	Jan 4	114 June 2	--	--
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	....	....	....	....	108 No 5, 98	110	--
Do., registered	....	....	....	....	106 Jne 17, 98	--	--
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	....	....	....	....	95 Jul 28, 98	--	--
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	94 Jul 24, 97	--	--
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	106	Mar 6	106 Mar 14	103	--
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	103 May 10	103	--
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	....	....	....	....	103 May 7, 97	104	--
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	129 May 26	128¼	--
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1915	....	....	....	....	109 Jan., 97	--	--
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113 Apr 13	--	--
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	....	....	....	....	107 Au 13, 98	111	--
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	....	....	....	....	100 Mar., 96	--	--
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	....	....	....	....	123¼ De 20, 98	--	--
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	....	....	....	....	121 Apr 28, 98	--	--
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	102⅝	Feb 8	102¼	Jan 28	102⅜ Feb 17	--	--
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	105¼	Jan 21	107 Mar 17	--	--
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	105¼	Jan 3	106¾ Feb 20	--	--
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	116½	Jan 4	117 May 1	117½	--
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 3	114¼	Jun 3	114¼ June 3	--	--
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112¾	May 5	106	Jan 3	110¾ June 2	110¼	--
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	103	Jan 3	111 Apr 27	--	--
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	....	....	....	....	108¼ Dec 1, 97	--	--
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	....	....	....	....	121 Oct 24, 98	128	--
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	106	May 1	110 May 27	110	110½
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103 May 6	--	--
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	122 Fe 25, 98	120	--
Do., 5s, 1931	....	....	....	....	121¼ Jne 21, 98	127	--
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	125½ Ja 20, 98	--	--
Do., 4s, 1940	....	....	....	....	105 Fe 28, 98	--	--
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Jan 26	105¾	Apr 3	107¼ June 3	--	--
Do., do., registered	106½	Apr 19	106½	Apr 19	105½ Apr 19	--	--
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	....	....	....	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	--	--
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	185 June 1	185	--
Do., do., small certs., $100	184	Apr 20	172	Jan 10	184 Apr 20	--	--
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	....	....	....	....	126½ Au 26, 98	--	--
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	....	....	....	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	--	--
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121	May 31	120	Jan 31	121 May 31	--	--
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 31	114	Jan 18	115 May 31	--	--
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¾	May 25	106	Jan 4	108¾ May 27	--	--
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106½	Jun 1	103	Apr 12	106½ June 2	106	106¾
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	101¼ No 30, 98	--	--
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119¾ Apr 12	112¾	--
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	117 Oct 24, 98	112½	--
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131½ May 15	132	--
Do., do., registered certificates	....	....	....	....	130 Sep 28, 98	--	--
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106½	May 25	101⅜	Jan 5	106¾ June 3	106¼	106¾
Do., registered	104½	May 12	103	Mar 22	104½ May 12	--	--
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	66¼	May 9	67⅝ June 3	--	68
Do., do., registered	65¼	May 16	65¼	May 16	65¼ May 16	--	--
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95 May 11	--	--
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	119 Apr 21	--	--
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	May 22	107¼	May 22	107¼ May 22	--	--
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	130½	Feb 27	130	Feb 7	130½ Feb 27	132	--
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	....	....	....	....	128 No 25, 98	--	--
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	....	....	....	....	117¾ Au 30, 98	123	--
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st ext. g. 5s, 1922	....	....	....	....	101 Fe 23, 97	107	--
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	100 Jan 1	--	--
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96	Mar 27	88¼	Jan 7	95¼ June 3	95	95¼
Orden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	....	....	....	....	94 Apr., 96	--	--
Do., do., small	....	....	....	....	82 Feb., 87	--	--
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	....	....	....	....	102¾ Ja 20, 98	--	--
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	....	....	....	....	83 Jne 16, 97	--	--
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	....	....	....	....	84 Sep 8, 98	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	....	....	....	....	9 Sep 7, 98	--	--
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	....	....	....	....	8¾ Sep 8, 98	--	--
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1932	95	Feb 7	95	May 24	75 May 25	--	--
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1900	114	Apr 28	110	Feb 10	113 May 27	112	--
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100¾	Jan 3	102¾ June 2	--	--
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	132¼	Jun 3	128	Mar 1	132¾ June 3	132	133¼
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	....	....	....	....	121 Jne 18, 98	--	--
Do., g. 5s, 1926	....	....	....	....	102 Mr 24, 97	--	--
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	113¼	May 31	108	Jan 7	113¾ June 3	113¼	--
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	90	Jun 2	85	Jan 7	90 June 2	85¼	90¼
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	74¾	Apr 13	63½	Jan 4	69¾ June 1	70	--
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	104½	Jan 2	105 June 1	--	--
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	....	....	....	....	101¼ Dec., 99	105	--
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114½	Feb 15	118 May 22	--	--
Do., do., registered	115¾	Mar 9	115¼	Mar 9	115¼ Mar 9	--	--
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	....	....	....	....	102 No 11, 98	--	--
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	116	Mar 14	114¼	Apr 13	114¾ Apr 13	116	--
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	116¾	Feb 16	114	Apr 11	99¾ May 12	116	--
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	....	....	....	....	113 Nov 23, 98	118	--
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	....	....	....	....	107 Dec 30, 98	107	--
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅛	Jan 6	105¼	Mar 15	105¾ Apr 13	--	--
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	107¼ Ap 23, 97	--	--
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	133¾	Jan 6	141 Mar 29	--	--
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	140½ May 1	--	--
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	....	....	....	....	123 Aug., 96	--	--
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	....	....	....	....	110¼ Jul 8, 97	118	--
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	106	Apr 19	108 Apr 19	104½	--
Do., con. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	....	....	....	....	108 Apr 26, 98	121	--
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113½	Jun 2	113¼	Jun 2	113¾ June 2	--	--
Alleg. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	....	....	....	....	103 No 10, 97	--	--
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	....	....	....	....	108 May 12, 97	--	--
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	....	....	....	....	113¼ Jly 24, 98	118½	--
Peo., D. & Evans. 1st g. 6s, 1920, I. P.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 10	101 Mar. 20	--	--
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	....	....	....	100 De 23, 97	--	--
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	97	Jan 28	93¼	Apr 3	94¼ May 5	--	--
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	....	....	....	....	17 May 23, 98	--	--
Do., do., 1st Installment paid	....	....	....	....	20 De 30, 98	--	--
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126 Apr 28	121	--
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100	May 9	100	May 9	100 June 3	100	--
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	....	....	....	....	137 Nov 17, 97	--	--
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	....	....	....	....	107½ Oct 26, 98	--	--
Pitts. Junct. 1st g. 6s, 1922	....	....	....	....	101 No 28, 98	--	--
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	....	....	....	....	114 Mar., 98	--	--
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	....	....	....	....	117 Mar., 99	--	--
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	....	....	....	....	90 Oct 19, 98	--	--
Pitts. Shen. & L. E. 1st 4s, g. 5s, 1940	113	Jan 5	113	Jan 5	113 Jan 5	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	....	....	....	....	109 Jly 14, 97	--	--
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	96	Jan 5	100 May 24	95¼	--
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	99¾	May 10	99¾	Jan 31	99¾ June 2	99¼	--
Providence Co. gen. g. 4s, 1897	97¾	Mar 9	95¾	Jan 7	96 June 1	89	95¾
R. D. Co., 1st con. g. 4s, 1941	87½	Mar 14	83¾	Jan 3	86¾ June 1	--	--

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	100¾	May 18	91	Jan 4	100 June 2	99¼	100
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 11	87½	Apr 20	88¼ June 2	87½	88½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	102½	Feb 3	104 May 2	--	--
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	73¾	Apr 10	72½	Feb 17	73½ May 23	74	76
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84	Jan 27	81	Mar 27	81 June 3	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	112¾ May 9	113¾	114¼
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112½	May 5	114¼ May 23	113¾	114¼
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	113½ May 17	113¾	114¼
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	....	....	....	....	113¼ July, 96	--	--
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¼	Jun 2	122	Jan 3	126¾ June 2	--	--
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112	May 31	107	Jan 5	112 June 2	--	--
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100¼	May 23	100½ May 23	--	--
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	....	....	....	....	105 Oct 4, 97	--	--
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	88¼	Feb 21	82	Jan 4	88 June 1	--	--
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100¼ May 25	100	--
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96	Apr 22	84¾	Jan 4	93¾ June 3	93	93¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	57	Mar 28	40¾	Jan 4	54 June 3	53¼	54
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	108½	Mar 9	108	Mar 7	108½ Mar 9	106½	--
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120 Feb 8	120	--
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113 May 25	112	115
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	100	May 2	101¼ May 31	90¼	100
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr	3 121½ May 22	121	123
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122¼	May 2	122¼ May 11	122¾	--
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	140	Apr	7	138¾	May 3 140 Apr 7	144	146½
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾ Feb 23	--	--
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119	Apr 27	112¾	Jan 5	119 May 31	118	120
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	106½ My 29, 97	--	--
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	104½	Jan 25	108 May 4	106	--
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104 Jan 24	--	--
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	....	....	....	....	122½ Jan 13, 98	--	--
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	134½	Mar 13	134¼	Mar 18	134¾ Mar 18	134	--
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	115 Ap 24, 97	--	--
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	115	Feb 15	113¼	Jan 24	115 Feb 15	117	--
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar	2	110¼	Apr 27 110¼ Apr 27	--	--
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120 Apr 11	--	--
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	115 Ap 24, 98	--	--
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	106½	May 4	95	Mar 13	106¾ May 12	106	107
San F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	....	....	....	....	100 Oct 20, 97	--	--
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125¼	Feb 15	125¼	Feb 15	125¾ Feb 15	127	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112 Mar 17	--	--
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	....	....	....	....	104¾ Feb 5, 97	--	--
Seat. L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	....	....	....	....	80 Ja 25, 98	--	--
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	114	Apr 28	114 Apr 28	--	--
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110 Feb 27	--	--
Do., Atlantic Pac. Div. 1st 6s, 1931	105	Apr 28	100¼	Jan 6	103¼ June 3	--	--
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	....	....	....	....	102 Nov., 94	--	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113	May 3	107	Feb 21	113 June 2	--	--
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111 May 31	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	89 June 3	88	--
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	....	....	....	114 No 17, 97	--	--
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	139	Jan 20	139 Jan 21	128	--
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105 Mar 23	--	106
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb 28	77¼	Jan 6	82 June 3	--	--
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	....	....	....	....	116 De 18, 98	--	--
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	....	....	....	....	106¾ No 17, 97	--	--
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106¼	May 3	102	Jan 3	106¼ June 2	--	--
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	114¾	Apr 4	106¾	Jan 3	113¾ June 3	--	--
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122 Apr 20	--	--
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1937	....	....	....	....	102½ No 11, 98	--	--
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1905-37, stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	106⅝ June 3	106¼	106½
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	100 June 3	100	--
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	....	....	....	....	117¾ Nov 25, 98	--	--
Southern Ryway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	111¼	May 23	103¾	Jan 3	110¼ June 3	110	111
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	98 Oct 31, 98	--	--
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	107½	Jan 4	107½	Jan 4	107½ Jan 4	--	--
East Tenn. recon. 1st g. 4-5s, 1938	109	Apr 22	106	Mar 3	108¾ May 6	--	--
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	....	....	....	....	112¼ Au 17, 97	--	--
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	117	Mar 18	117	Mar 18	117 Mar 18	--	--
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105¾	May 25	104¼	Feb 1	105¾ May 25	--	--
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	117¼	Mar 28	114½	Jan 14	117¼ Apr 4	117	--
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	119¾	Apr 27	115	Jan 3	116¾ May 31	117	--
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	124	Jan 28	124½ May 1	--	--
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 3, total transactions included 2,144,115 shares of stock, $6,905,000 bonds, with $121,500 Government and $22,600 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.	June 4 '98.	June 3 '99.	Increase.
R. R. & Mis.	2,979,764	2,144,115	*835,649
Banks	50	125	75
Mining	500	900	400
BONDS.	June 4 '98.	June 3 '99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$18,060,000	$6,905,000	*$11,275,000
State	10,000	22,600	12,600
Government	77,000	121,500	54,500

*Decrease.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	1¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	2
Am. Malting	2½
Am. Malting pf.	3
Am. Steel & Wire	1½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½
Canadian Pacific	1¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	5½
Col. & South. 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Ice	3
Consol. Gas Co	3
Am. C. & Found. pf.	2
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	2¾
Balt. & Ohio, new	4
B. & O. pf., new	1½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	1½
Brunswick City	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1
Col. & South. 1st pf.	2
C. & H. Coal & Iron	2
Cont. Tobacco	2½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½
Del., L. & West.	2
Des M. & Ft. D.	3
Gt. Northern pf.	3½
Int. Paper	1½
Iowa Central pf.	2¾
Laclede Gas	1
Met. St. Ry.	1½
Minn. & St. L.	1½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	5
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Mobile & Ohio	4
Nat. Lead pf.	3
N. Y. Air Brake	3
Nor. Pacific	1½
Nor. Pac. pf.	1
Ore. R. R. & Nav.	4
Pressed Steel Car	1
Pullman Car	1½
St. L. Southw. pf.	1
Stand. Distilling	2¾
Stand. Dist. pf.	3
Sugar	1½
Southern Ry. pf.	2
Third Av.	14¾
Union Pac.	2
Union Pac. pf.	1½
Union Bag & Paper	2
Western Union	4

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., Bur. & N. 5s	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4½s	1
Int. & G. Nor. 5s	1
Kan. City & Pac. 1st	1
N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s, reg.	1
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1
Rio Gr. West. 1st	1½
Ulster & Del. con. 5s	1½
Wabash 1st	1½
Wheel. & L. E. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. Un. Gas 5s	1
Burr., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	2
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1
Chi., R. & Q. conv. 5s	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 5s	2
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	2½
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1½
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1½
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1½
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 1st	1
Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1
Mo. Pac. 1st col. 5s	2
Ore. Sh. Line inc. B	1½
San A. & A. P. 4s	1½
St. L. S'w'n 2d	1½
Wabash 2d	1½
Wabash deb. B	1

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are published by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 1, 1899	£30,140,856	.....
June 2, 1898	37,023,318	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 1, 1899	73,905,300	£49,214,861
June 2, 1898	74,678,468	49,145,100
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 1, 1899	30,236,000	15,575,000
June 2, 1898	28,485,000	14,074,000
BANK OF RUSSIA.		
June 1, 1899	96,432,000	5,157,000
June 2, 1898	111,324,000	4,476,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 1, 1899	36,015,000	12,620,000
June 2, 1898	34,960,000	12,562,000
SPAIN.		
June 1, 1899	11,850,000	12,023,000
June 2, 1898	9,834,000	4,334,000
ITALY.		
June 1, 1899	15,326,000	2,460,000
June 2, 1898	15,256,000	1,931,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 1, 1899	3,835,000	6,805,000
June 2, 1898	2,960,000	6,947,000
BELGIUM.		
June 1, 1899	2,961,000	1,481,000
June 2, 1898	2,805,000	1,402,000
Total for week	£300,470,163	£106,233,361
Total previous week	300,227,360	105,781,170
Total corresponding week last year	317,195,786	96,471,100

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*June 3	$854,342,885	$53,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,089
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,438,472,998	72,952,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,293,839,167	60,915,694
March 25	1,247,837,965	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,786	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,090,599	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	60,387,272
*Feb. 18	965,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,998	54,898,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,208	70,345,718
Jan. 28	1,404,429,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,904,980	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	50,824,952
Dec. 10	964,918,139	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,664,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,095,708,467	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,393,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	795,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	58,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,183	41,060,288
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,295
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,977,946	38,906,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,586,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,548	44,982,543
Aug. 6	741,158,472	56,354,966
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,290,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,893,050	47,100,858
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,863,622	62,680,979
June 25	655,259,867	43,167,525
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,874,044	57,216,325
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,405

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	112	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	97	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	330	340
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	250
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	114	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	102	103
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	116	..
Central Crosstown	250	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	270	..
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	108	108
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	76½	78
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	104	106
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	96	99
Kings County Elevated	2	5
Kings County incomes	5	8
Louisville St. Railway com.	42	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	111	113
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn)	113	..
Nassau Electric 4s	95	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	21¼	22½
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	91	93
Ninth Avenue	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	35½	37
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	93	95
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	..	30
Rochester Railway con. 5s	105	107
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	120
South Ferry 1st 6s	110	113
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Twenty-third Street	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	91	92
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114½	115½
Worcester Traction common	22	24
Worcester Traction pf.	103	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	50	52
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	96	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	44½
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	97¼	98
Union Ferry	88¼	89½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	225	..
Atlantic	200	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	270	285
Brooklyn	390	410
Central	1975	2020
City	350	..
Colonial	415	435
Continental	300	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue	350	..
Franklin	305	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	600	650
Hamilton	260	..
Kings County	330	..
Knickerbocker	300	..
Lawyers' Security	105	..
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	220	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	285	..
Mercantile	375	..
Metropolitan	375	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	475	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	295	..
Produce Exchange	240	260
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	325
Standard	220	..
State	395	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	360	370
Union	1250	1450
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	450	485
United States	1575	1625
Washington	300	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	118	125
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	..
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	190	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	175	180
Peter Cooper	120	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	400	..
American Exchange	178	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	260	310
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	77½	85
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	310	325
Chemical	4100	4200
Citizens'	142	..
City	1850	2050
Colonial	200	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	220	..
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	360	375
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2750	..
Fourth National	177½	185
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	315	..
Gansevoort	..	90
Garfield	1200	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	270
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	725	..
Hide & Leather	118	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'	535	550
Irving	160	170
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	200	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	240	..
Market & Fulton	230	240
Mechanics'	200	215
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	185	..
Merchants'	170	180
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	375	..
Mount Morris	225	..
Mutual	135	145
Nassau	150	..
National Union	300	..
New Amsterdam	400	..
New York	250	255
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchan	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	..	95
North America	190	..
Oriental	200	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	625	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	113	115
Plaza	400	..
Produce Exchange	120	..
Republic	185	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	225	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	100	107
State of New York	120	130
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	260	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	200	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
Amalgamated Copper	94½	95
American Air Power	70	75
American Bank Note Co.	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	7
American Press Association	102	107
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	56
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	14	18
American Typefounders'	49	51
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	85	90
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	31	34
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W. pf.	125	130
British Columbia Copper	10¼	10½
Carter-Crume pf.	55	70
Celluloid Company	90	..
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	59	62
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	345
Ches. Potomac Tel. stock	61	67
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	5	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	60	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	75	85
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	18	24
Electric Boat pf.	..	40
Electric Vehicle	100	110
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	2¾	2½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	80
Erie & Western Trans.	75	80
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	28
General Carriage	44½	45½
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	99	101
General Electric Automobile	..	23
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Havana Commercial	32½	34
Havana Commercial pf.	67¾	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	10	13
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
International Power	..	82
International Pump	25	28
International Pump pf.	63	66
Iron Steamboat	6	7
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	70
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	110	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	4	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Kentucky Distilleries com.	15¾	16¼
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	55	58
Lanston Monotype	90	95
Lorillard pf.	119½	121
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	7¾	8¾
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
Michigan Pen. Car bonds	106¼	107½
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Gramophone	18	19
National Salt	..	47
National Salt pf.	..	74
National Wall Paper deb. stock	68	80
New England Electric Vehicle	10	10½
N. Y. biscuit bonds, 6s	111	115
N. Y. Electric Vehicle	22½	23¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	177	185
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship	90	..
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf.	88	90
Penn. Salt Mfg.	100	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	..	24½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	340	375
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	17¼	18¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	60½	60¾
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	35	40
Royal Baking Powder	97¾	98¾
Rubber Goods	23½	27
Rubber Goods pf.	77	81
Safety Car Heating & Light	145	155
Simmons Hardware com.	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	490	510
Standard Coupler	..	39
Standard Oil ex div.	464	466
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co.	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108	110
Tennessee Copper	19½	20
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	60
Trow Directory, new	50	55
Union Steel & Chain	27¾	28¼
Union Steel & Chain pf.	68½	70
Union Switch & Signal	83	88
Union Switch & Signal pf.	120	125
United Shoe Machinery com.	35	37
United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	27½
Union Typewriter com	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	117
United States Envelope 1st 6s	111	112½
United States Glass	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	1
Wagner Palace Car	179	181
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼
Westinghouse Air Brake	450	460
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2½	2¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	85	89
Buffalo (N. Y.) stocks	11	12
Central Union Gas bonds	103	105
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	118	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	96½	100
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19	20
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	84	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	90	94
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Detroit 1st g. 5s	95	100
Equitable 1st 6s	101	103
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	65	70
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	77½	82
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	62
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	122	128
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	104½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	71	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	67
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	105	109
Mutual of New York	300	320
New Amsterdam	32¼	32¾
New Amsterdam pf.	56¾	57½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99¼	100
New England Gas & Coke	29	30
New England G. & C. bonds	83½	84½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102¼	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	60	65
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	120
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	125	137
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	79	83
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	97½	100
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	107	108
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	125	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	210
Columbus & Xenia	208	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillside & S. W.	102	105
Erie & Pittsburg	150	..
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	133	142
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	170	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y. Lackawanna & Western	130	132
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	..	209
Oswego & Syracuse	209	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	132	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	149	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	275	..
Valley of New York	112	..
Warren	175	..

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$9,067,441
Week ended June 3, 1898	7,558,261
From Jan. 1, 1899	230,073,276
From Jan. 1, 1898	194,159,272

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended May 30, 1899	$8,322,232
Week ended May 31, 1898	12,149,857
From Jan. 1, 1899	184,199,595
From Jan. 1, 1898	192,288,168

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$41,526
Week ended June 3, 1898	9,427
From Jan. 1, 1899	6,950,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,874,363

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$1,263,503
Week ended June 3, 1898	8,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	6,396,536
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,579,079

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$1,221,977

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$1,427
From Jan. 1, 1899	550,464
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,295,284

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$112,774
Week ended June 3, 1898	10,341
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,576,538
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,145,538

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$84,042
Week ended June 3, 1898	919,169
From Jan. 1, 1899	20,413,119
From Jan. 1, 1898	18,048,049

Net Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$28,732

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$908,828
From Jan. 1, 1899	18,837,003
From Jan. 1, 1898	16,902,511

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$154,300
Week ended June 3, 1898	19,768
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,532,116
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,019,901

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$2,117,545
Week ended June 3, 1898	927,169
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,579,655
From Jan. 1, 1898	22,627,128

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 2, 1899	$1,963,245
From Jan. 1, 1899	18,047,539
Week ended June 3, 1898	907,401

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	47,392,773

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, June 4.—The market has made unexpectedly favorable progress since the Whitsuntide holidays. Calcutta and the other Indian markets have been buying freely at the best prices known for the last two years. Dhooties, mulls, and jaconets are now ordered up to February and March delivery, shirtings up to January, and wide madras cloth to the end of the year. The Straits market has been buying fairly, and other markets are now fairly liberal buyers at better prices. Prints and finished goods are well sold, though heavy goods and sheetings do not follow the improvement readily. Yarns had an active week, China and Japan being moderate takers.

American spinnings are from 1-16d to ⅛d dearer, Egyptian spinnings, for the most part, 3-16d dearer. The German spinners continue to complain of bad prices, and the Austrian spinners are working only five days a week. Rouen, which was active and dearer before the holidays, now reports more quiet conditions.

Imports Specie at Port of New York May 27 to June 3 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
K. Wilhelm II	Genoa	$40
Caracas	Curacao	800
Caracas	La Guayra	567
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Silvia	St. John	257
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Fr. Fred. Hendrik	Port au Prince	36,484
New York	Monte Cristi	65
Silvia	St. John	320
New York	Macoris	200
Advance	Colon	782
Alps	Jeremie	1,000
Alps	Jeremie	900
American Silver Coin—		
Silvia	St. John	150
Silver Bullion—		
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	5,651
Saratoga	Santiago	184
Menominee	London	5,618
Trede	Tampico	44,230
Gold Bullion—		
Havana	Havana	395
Ardanross	Puerto Cortes	176
Saratoga	Santiago	184
Menominee	London	20,760
Advance	Colon	1,668
New York	Puerto Plata	200
Trede	Tampico	19,427
Silver Ore—		
Segurados	Vera Cruz	5,600
Seneca	Vera Cruz	4,815
Finance	Panama	80
Total		$124,980

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from May 29 to June 3 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
May 29	Trave	London, S. B.	$213,239
May 29	New York	London, S. B.	313,000
May 29	Furst Bismarck	London, S. B.	223,395
May 31	Lydia	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	3,000
June 1	New York	San Domingo, G. C. (Span.)	214
June 1	New York	San Domingo, G. C. (U. S.)	2,614
June 2	Lucania	London, G. C.	1,226,000
June 2	Lucania	London, S. B.	225,000
June 2	Fr. F. Hendrik	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	10,000
June 2	Alps	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	800
Total			$2,140,262

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

May 18	Cheshire	San Domingo, G. C. (U. S.)	$3,000
May 20	Martinique	Port au Prince, G. C. (U. S.)	1,000
May 24	Kingston	Cape Haitien, G. C. (U. S.)	1,000
May 24	Seawulf	Port au Prince, G. C. (U. S.)	3,000
May 24	Seawulf	Port au Prince, G. C. (U. S.)	10,000
May 27	Alps	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	3,000
Total			$21,000

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing June 3. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	3,500,000	Jan., 1899	3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1899	5	*140	Feb. 17	*130	Feb. 3	*140	Feb. 17, 1899
35	40	American District Tel.	5,845,000	May 15, 1899	1	52½	Mar. 3	33	Jan. 3	40	May 22, 1899
100	102½	American Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1899	1¼	105	Apr. 18	99½	Mar. 2	*102	May 27, 1899
140	145	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	May 1, 1899	2	150	Mar. 6	132	Jan. 4	141	May 27, 1899
16	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	17½	Jan. 14	14	Apr. 29	16¾	May 23, 1899
40	42	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	..	..	43½	May 23	36	May 8	41	May 27, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899	3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Baltimore & Ohio** all in. paid.	25,000,000	..	..	75⅝	Apr. 12	66½	Jan. 5	67	May 23, 1899
8½	9½	B. & O. Southwest pf., cfs.	19,767,300	..	..	9½	April 12	8½	Mar. 28	*8¾	May 1, 1899
100	..	Beech Creek	5,500,000	April, 1899	1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Jan. 1899	2	..	..	..	..	106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
130	140	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1899	3	160	Mar. 17	138	May 26	138	May 26, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	..	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
32½	36	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	..	..	35	Jan. 3	30¼	Mar. 25	30¼	Mar. 24, 1899
71½	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1	78	Jan. 14	69	May 9	70	May 26, 1899
105	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1899	4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 29	*92	May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
100	..	Chicago & Alton	18,794,000	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
185	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899	1½	*199	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*198½	Feb. 15, 1899
73	74	Chi. & East. Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1899	1½	79½	May 1	59¾	Jan. 4	*75¼	May 26, 1899
89	91	Chi. Great Western deb	15,643,000	Jan., 1899	2	93¾	Feb. 15	83¾	Jan. 2	93	May 8, 1899
192	196	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,396,600	Apr. 6, 1899	1¾	194¼	Mar. 21	188	Jan. 19	190¾	May 27, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1899	4	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	April 1, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
..	11	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	..	16¾	Jan. 25	10¾	Mar. 28	11	May 2, 1899
37	42¼	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., 1896	1½	45	Apr. 28	35	May 15	42¾	May 26, 1899
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1899	1¾	*189¾	April	184¾	Mar. 6	*186¾	Apr. 14, 1899
3	6	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	..	..	8½	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	*6	May 10, 1899
105	108	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	115	May 11	88	Jan. 6	*105½	May 26, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,490,200	..	..	8¾	Jan. 5	7	Feb. 6	7½	Apr. 24, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,779,800	..	..	22¾	Jan. 5	14	May 5	16	May 5, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	..	..	27	April 18	*10	Feb. 25	27	Apr. 18, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	April 1, 1899	1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 23, 1899
52	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899	2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½	May 1, 1899
90	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge** pf	763,000	Aug., 1898	6	90	Mar. 29	80	Jan. 3	90	Mar. 29, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,313,000	..	..	85	May 12	63	Jan. 4	85	May 12, 1899
4½	5	Dul., South Short & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	..	5¾	Apr. 20	3	Apr. 14	*5¼	May 24, 1899
380	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	April, 1899	3¾	..	..	..	..	..	..
17½	19	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	..	..	22¾	Jan. 30	16¾	May 8	17¾	May 19, 1899
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	May 15, 1899	1	*22¾	Jan. 14	*22¾	Jan. 14	*22¾	Jan. 14, 1899
76	79½	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1899	2	80	Mar. 1	70	Jan. 7	77½	May 8, 1899
30	32½	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,208,200	..	..	32¼	May 15	17	Jan. 4	31	May 22, 1899
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 3	65	May 19, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	April, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23, 1899
100	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	May 1, 1899	1¼	*99¼	Jan. 31	*99¼	Jan. 31	*99¼	Jan. 31, 1899
100	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1899	1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	April 1, 1899	2	*390	Mar. 14	*360	Jan. 25	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
22	24½	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	..	..	29	Apr. 27	23¼	May 15	*24¾	May 23, 1899
100	..	**Illinois Central leased line**	10,000,000	Jan., 1899	2	*100	Jan. 4	*100	Jan. 4	*100	Jan. 4, 1899
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	..	..	5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	*3	May 23, 1899
15	16	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,800	Apr. 15, 1899	½	17¾	Jan. 20	16	May 2	*15	May 26, 1899
35	50	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
99½	101	**Laclede Gas Light, St. L., pf.**	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1898	2½	102½	May 18	95	Mar. 9	*100	May 26, 1899
203½	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1899	3½	208	Jan. 24	196½	Jan. 3	*204	May 18, 1899
20	25	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	39	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 25	22	May 19, 1899
58	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Jan. 2, 1899	2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60	Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1899	5	..	..	..	..	*182	May 31, 1898
102	..	Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	2,500,000	Jan. 14, 1899	2½	101	Apr. 28	97¼	Jan. 9	*100¾	May 24, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	*72¼	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	9¼	Jan. 14	4	Apr. 27	*3¾	May 10, 1899
5	7½	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000	..	..	8¾	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5½	May 9, 1899
45	60	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	3	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	43	Apr. 20, 1899
15	23	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1896	6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15	Apr. 4, 1899
37	39	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 3, 1899	2	42	Jan. 25	37¾	Apr. 24	*37	May 11, 1899
13	14	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	..	..	19¾	Jan. 23	12¾	May 9	*12¾	May 26, 1899
65	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar., 1898	2	79	Jan. 23	65	Mar. 7	*65	May 3, 1899
..	..	N. Y. Lack. & Western	16,000,000	April 1, 1899	1¼	*123½	May 22	120¼	Jan. 27	*122¼	May 22, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1899	4	..	..	..	..	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	..	..	*5	May 26	*5	May 26	*5	May 26, 1899
83½	88	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899	2½	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 13	*87	May 19, 1899
57	62	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Apr. 17, 1899	2	67¾	Feb. 21	62¼	Mar. 22	*55	May 22, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	..	..	..	*96	Sep. 22, 1897
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1899	4	*362	Feb. 16	*362	Feb. 16	*362	Feb. 16, 1899
4	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	7	Jan. 10	4	May 27	4	May 27, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1899	2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	Apr. 1, 1899	1¾	*184	May 15	180	Jan. 10	*184	May 15, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	Jan., 1899	3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
7½	8½	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	..	..	13	May 1	7	May 13	8	May 24, 1899
9	10	**Quicksilver** pf	4,291,300	May 5, 1899	½	14	Apr. 13	9	Jan. 24	11	Apr. 28, 1899
194	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 4, 1899	4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*194	May 11, 1899
33	40	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898	2	43½	Feb. 3	25½	Jan. 4	*30	May 3, 1899
61	62	**Silver Bullion certs**	..	..	..	65	Apr. 28	60	Apr. 21	61¼	May 22, 1899
200	..	**Sixth Avenue**	2,000,000	Jan., 1899	2½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Mar. 31, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Jan. 1, 1899	3	..	..	..	..	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Jan., 1899	2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
170	180	**St. Paul & Omaha** pf	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899	3½	176	Mar. 21	170	Jan. 16	*175	May 10, 1899
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1898	1	145	Mar. 28	111	Jan. 4	145	May 13, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,999,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	..	..	..	..	*40¾	Feb. 5, 1897
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1897	1	35	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20	Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1898	1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 21	42	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,492,300	Apr. 1, 1899	1¼	141	Feb. 24	117¾	Jan. 6	137	May 22, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	April 1, 1899	½	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,340,400	Apr. 10, 1899	2½	..	..	..	..	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,229,000	Dec., 1898	3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1899	3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 15, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	94½	Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	12,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	..	..	..	..	3	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	6,617,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	*28	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	1,000,000	Jan. 30, 1899	3	55¼	Jan. 24	55¼	Mar. 6	*55	Mar. 6, 1899
..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	..	..	64	Jan. 30	56¾	Jan. 27	59	May 12, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale seller 30 days.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $1,223,125. The banks now hold $42,710,600 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the average show an increase in the loans of $678,800, a decrease in specie of $1,181,500, an increase in legal tenders of $47,200, an increase in deposits of $256,300, and a decrease of circulation of $125,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 3, '99.	May 27, '99.	June 4, '98.
Loans	$745,030,300	$745,357,400	$601,618,500
Specie	206,685,200	208,374,800	175,598,100
Legal tenders	70,230,200	70,183,000	54,166,500
Net deposits	850,061,600	849,705,100	709,418,700
Circulation	13,029,900	13,155,800	14,784,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 3, '99.	May 27, '99.	June 4, '98.
Specie	$206,685,200	$208,374,800	$175,598,100
Legal tenders	70,230,200	70,183,000	54,166,500
Total reserve	$276,915,400	$278,557,800	$229,764,600
Reserve required 25% of deposits	212,515,400	212,426,275	177,354,675
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$64,710,600	$66,131,525	$52,409,925

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks for the last week in each month from January to June 3, 1899:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,975	$22,244,575	$43,961,450
Jan. 14	23,305,075	20,985,775	23,175,800
Jan. 21	24,454,225	21,275,500	27,087,800
Jan. 28	30,292,925	25,630,450	19,145,250
Feb. 4	27,457,675	24,781,625	24,040,050
Feb. 11	30,511,225	25,487,050	31,852,225
Feb. 18	34,273,525	30,326,450	35,965,600
Feb. 25	40,354,900	33,969,225	37,530,975
March 4	34,879,150	30,822,800	34,556,650
March 11	38,530,000	32,721,675	33,462,550
March 18	39,074,125	28,080,300	43,108,975
March 25	38,857,425	33,951,475	46,990,750
April 1	35,494,850	35,720,800	47,695,375
April 8	35,018,625	33,720,600	47,986,575
April 15	39,471,525	37,446,075	46,969,000
April 22	34,175,900	43,825,100	49,277,900
April 29	30,534,075	44,504,975	48,911,625
May 6	39,581,950	43,916,975	45,005,975
May 13	37,127,625	46,907,225	44,480,600
May 20	34,691,525	50,715,250	46,892,900
May 27	43,865,725	48,709,400	44,815,100
June 3	42,710,600	43,349,700	46,220,825

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$42,710,600
1898	43,349,700
1897	46,220,825
1896	20,987,500
1895	23,679,700
1894	42,987,600
1893	4,910,375

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—General firmness prevailed in the local market to-day, but trading was exceedingly dull. There was some good buying of Union Traction, Consolidated Gas, and Electric Company of America, at fractional advances over yesterday's prices. Orange Mandolin Banjo was also wanted, and Electric Storage Battery was in demand from 11 to 11¼ on sales of odd lots. With these exceptions, no other features were developed in the trading. Sentiment on the Stock Exchange appears to be more hopeful, and the belief is general that the passage of the Gas Ordinances now before Councils will be followed by a boom in the whole list.

	Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	10½	10¾
Chestnut	94½	95
Elec. Co. of A.	10¾	11
Elec. Storage Bat.	11	11¼
Ft. St. Bat., 1st	153	155
Ft. St. Ba. pf. 1st	153	155
Gas Co. of A.	10½	10¾
Lehigh Val.	33½	34
Marsden	14½	15
Penn. Mfg.	23½	23¾
Phila. Trac.	94¾	95
Union Trac.	41¾	41¾
U. Gas Imp.	159	160
Welsh'h La.	81	82
W., N. & P.	7¾	7¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Match to-day closed at 149, a gain of half a point. Steel opened at 47, and, after selling to 48, closed at 47½. Metropolitan Elevated, preferred advanced from 52½ to 55¾, closing there. Tin bonds closed at 66¼, a slight gain. The rest of the list stood nearly pat. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	17¾
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	147¾
National Biscuit Co. common	45
National Biscuit Co. preferred	97½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	4
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	33
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	3
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	10
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	60
North Chicago Street Railroad	245½
West Chicago Street Railroad	120¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	97½
Metropolitan Elevated	55¾
Lake Street Elevated trust certs.	15½
Street's West Stable Car Line	20½

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	10¾
American Linseed preferred	45
American Tin Plate common	30¾
American Tin Plate preferred	84
National Biscuit Company common	45¾
National Biscuit Company preferred	97½
National Carbon preferred	90
National Steel common	47¾
National Steel preferred	97½
Union Steel preferred	44
West Chicago Street Railroad	120

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for industrial stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing June 3. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
100	..	**Adams Express**	10,000,000	Jan., 1899	2	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3, 1899
100	..	American Express	10,000,000	Jan., 1899	2	120	Jan. 3	120	Jan. 3	120	Jan. 3, 1899
100	..	Central Trust	1,000,000	Jan., 1899	4	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3, 1899
100	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	April 1, 1899	1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 23, 1899
100	..	Equitable Gas	2,000,000	Jan., 1899	3	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3, 1899
100	..	Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	Jan., 1899	10	600	Jan. 3	600	Jan. 3	600	Jan. 3, 1899
100	..	Fifth Avenue Coach	1,000,000	Jan., 1899	4	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3, 1899
100	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	April, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
100	..	Mutual Union Tel	2,000,000	Jan., 1899	4	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3, 1899
100	..	New York Transportation	1,000,000	Jan., 1899	4	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3, 1899
100	..	Nicaragua Canal	6,000,000	Jan., 1899	2	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3, 1899
100	..	Northern Pacific Express	6,000,000	Jan., 1899	2	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3, 1899
100	..	Pacific Mail	30,000,000	Jan., 1899	2	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3, 1899
100	..	Pullman Palace Car	36,000,000	Jan., 1899	4	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3, 1899
100	..	Quicksilver	4,291,300	May 5, 1899	½	14	Apr. 13	9	Jan. 24	11	Apr. 28, 1899
100	..	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 5, 1899	½	14	Apr. 13	9	Jan. 24	11	Apr. 28, 1899
100	..	Southern Express	10,000,000	Jan., 1899	2	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3, 1899
100	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Mar. 31, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	*

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Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	June 30	June 3	June 30
Boston & Lowell	4	July 1	June 3	June 12
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1½	June 4	.....	.....
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	June 15	May 5	June 6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2	July 1	June 14	June 19
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 14	June 19
Chicago & Northwestern	2½	July 6	June 8	June 19
Chi. & N'west. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 6	June 8	June 19
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	June 30	July 6
Delaware & Hudson, (quarter)	1½	June 15	May 31	June 16
East Mahanoy	2½	June 15	.....	.....
East Pennsylvania	1½	July 18	.....	.....
Lowell & Andover	4	June 6	.....	.....
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	June 5	May 10	May 22
Phil., German. & Morris. (quarter)	3	June 5	.....	.....
Phil., Wil. & Baltimore	3	July 1	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Chicago City (quarter)	3	June 30	June 16	June 20
Continental Passenger (Phila.)	$3	June 30	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Car & Foundry pf.	1¾	July 1	June 10	July 3
American Express	3	July 1	June 3	July 3
American Linseed Oil pf.	1¾	June 15	May 25	June 16
Am. Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 3	July 17
American Thread pf.	2½	July 1	May 20	July 1
Boston-Prov. Zinc pf. (monthly)	½	June 5	.....	.....
Calumet & Hecla Mining (quarter)	$20	June 28	.....	.....
Central Fireworks pf.	4½	June 23	June 1	June 24
Columbus (Ohio) G., L. & Heat pf.	3	June 20	May 31	June 20
Consol. Gas, N. Y., (quarter)	1½	June 15	June 1	June 16
Cramp (Wm.) & Sons (quarter)	1¼	June 15	June 5	June 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	June 12	June 3	June 13
Eden Musee Am. Co. (quarterly)	1½	June 15	June 15	June 16
General Electric	1½	July 15	June 30	July 17
International Paper (quarter)	1	July 1	June 10	July 1
Int. Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 10	July 1
Laclede Gas Light pf. (semi-annual)	2½	June 15	May 27	June 16
National Gram-O-Phone (monthly)	1-	June 15	June 5	June 16
Nat. Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 25	June 16
Osceola Con. Mining	3	June 15	May 18	June 2
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	June 7	June 16
Standard Oil	$3	June 15	.....	.....
Standard Oil (extra)	$9	June 15	.....	.....
Southern Cotton Oil	4	June 15	May 29	June 15
Streets West. Stable Car L. pf.	3½	July 1	June 15	July 1
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 3

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Barney & Smith Car Co.	May 25	June 16	June 15	Annual
Canada Southern	May 8	June 9	June 7	Annual
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	May 2	.....	June 7	Annual
Erie Tel. & Telephone	May 6	June 14	June 13	Annual
Mexican Telegraph	.....	.....	June 6	Annual
Michigan Telephone Co.	June 14	June 27	June 26	Annual
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	May 6	June 7	June 6	Annual
N. Y. & L. I. Bridge Co.	.....	.....	June 5	Annual
New York Produce Ex. Bank	.....	.....	June 5	Annual
Pennsylvania Coal	June 5	Jupe 15	June 14	Annual
United States Trust Company	.....	.....	June 6	Annual
Wilson Aluminum Co.	June 10	June 19	June 15	Annual

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 3d day of June, 1886:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$141,293,641.89		
Gold bullion	121,730,498.70		
Outstanding gold certificates	$34,434,829.00	$263,024,140.59	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,650,020.00		
		32,784,809.00	
Standard silver dollars		$406,601,951.00	*$230,239,331.59
Outstanding silver certificates	$405,328,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	3,892,794.00		
		401,435,710.00	
Silver bullion		.....	5,166,241.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,106,542.00		943,861.88
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	84,868,738.00		
		$93,975,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	93,975,280.00	
			5,230,688.00
United States notes		$35,298,022.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,550,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	170,000.00		
		21,380,000.00	
			13,918,022.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,005,994.00		
National bank notes	3,902,110.24		
Fractional silver coin	6,633,745.29		
Fractional currency	60.80		
Minor coin	305,251.61		
Deposits in National banks	81,377,459.24		
Bonds and interest paid	123,871.82		
		$93,348,493.06	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,146,378.07		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,685,829.63		
Disbursing officers' balances	51,531,749.60		
Post Office Department account	4,827,963.57		
Miscellaneous items	2,632,485.66		
		74,824,406.53	
			18,524,086.53
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$268,791,543.00

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$643,897.48	$2,120,622.64	$190,181,526.97
Internal revenue	1,049,402.46	2,492,354.40	250,027,985.03
Miscellaneous	81,759.18	370,646.00	33,863,941.03
Total receipts	$1,775,059.12	$4,983,623.04	$474,073,453.03

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	250,000.00	830,000.00	112,981,558.90
War	600,000.00	825,000.00	221,850,606.60
Navy	130,000.00	235,000.00	60,547,159.80
Indians	80,000.00	80,000.00	12,279,176.24
Pensions	1,000,000.00	3,400,000.00	132,423,032.04
Interest	.....	.....	38,998,438.97
Total expenditures	$2,060,000.00	$5,370,000.00	$579,079,972.64
Excess of expenditures over receipts	284,940.88	386,376.96	105,006,519.61

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	18,000.00	141,750.00	20,456,738.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	94,842.50	265,827.50	15,482,868.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$533,782,901.00	$98,738,150.00	$632,521,051.00
This fiscal year	16,963,394.00	6,161,632.00	23,124,026.00
This month	296,849.00	82,492.00	382,341.00
This day	122,667.00	22,859.00	145,526.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.